1900-1914 (Prelude) =
Main Powers:
*) British Empire - The strongest superpower in the world since the Napoleonic Wars. It is also the largest, both in territorial expanse and population. Though most of it is comprised of colonially-submitted populations, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are fully-European assets whose native populations have been relegated to reservations that are minorities to the new English populations.

*) Second German Empire - The main rival to Britain, having established sizeable colonies worldwide. A young and upcoming superpower in Central Europe, seeking to dominate the world as an equal successor to the British in power and influence. Highly militaristic, ambitious and conservative in culture and spirit, it stands as staunch opposition to British influence in not only Europe but the world as a whole.

*) United States of America - Originally the prime world-wide rival to the British, ever since the American Civil War of the 1860s saw the South of the country declare independence on account of preserving slavery and national soverignty, the Northern US has become a close but secondary ally to the British Empire, representing the side of Columbian society that is socially liberal, egalitarian and loyal to the original ideals of the American Revolution.

*) Confederate States of America - Independent since 1863, the Confederacy has emerged into the North American equivalent to Germany, fostering a nationalistically militarist culture and establishing external colonies, though not to the same level of Germany due to its significantly lesser industrial development compared to the German powerhouse. Although not as powerful, the ultimate goal of the CSA is to replace the US and Britain as the dominant power of the Americas.

*) Russian Empire - The largest continuous empire in the world, however also a semi-feudal society that has struggled to keep up with the times in terms of technology and industry, only having handfuls of factories built in its larger cities, as well as an empire with a failing monarchy and corrupt government at its head. Had it not been such a territorial and historical giant in a European-dominated world, it would certainly have been as irrelevant as Tibet on the world stage.

*) Third Republic of France - Despite the Napoleonic Wars, France has managed to bounce back from its defeats and has emerged as a secondary equivalent to the British, also harbouring intense sentiments of revenge against Germany for the Franco-German War of 1871. The ultimate goal of France was to revitalize its status as a great power, with Germany relegated to its pre-Napoleonic status as essentially a metaphorical farm-plot for foreign influence.

*) Japanese Empire - Similarly to Germany, though not nearly as young, an ambitious and growing power in the world stage that seeks to be the first non-european world superpower, as well as seeking total dominance over East Asia as its ultimate imperial dream. Having come out of centuries of isolation, the society is especially socially conservative compared to the rest of the world empires.

*) Republic of China - With the Qing Dynasty having collapsed after a republican revolution just 2 years before the Great War, the new republic aims to bring about the same level of development and living standards for its own people as the First World. The society has not been remotely successful, however, facing multiple problems with corruption, conflicting clique interests, and in general being too financially sacked by Western imperialism and politically unstable to afford investments in industry and mechanized agriculture.

Main Alliances:
*) The Entente (France, Britain, Russia, USA): This was the faction that represented the current status quo of Pax Britannica, representing democracy, pacifism and social liberalism.

*) The Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, CSA, Italy): This was the faction that represented the potential status quo of Pax Germania, representing authoritarianism, militarism and social conservatism.

1914 - 1919 (The Great War) = The largest world-wide conflict in recorded history. Wars spanning world-wide societies have occurred before, but never to this magnitude or significance before or since. Warfare tactics which were formerly decisive were renderred horrendously dated against machine-gun fire, artillery rounds and aerial bombings. Victories were no longer decided by the capture of crucial objective points, but instead by the resources, technologies, demographics and socio-economic situations of both sides.

A far more complicated world had come about, one that the military commands of both sides struggled to adapt to. Both sides sought simply to overpower the other in a flash-victory, however the situation had instead bogged down in brutal stalemates that gutted both human lives and supplies necessary to survive. The war was going to be decided not by magestic triumphs, but by which side would fall to the tests of endurance and attrition first.

The two sides were evenly matched. Although the Entente had the overwhelming advantage in territory, manpower, and natural resources, the Central Powers had the advantage in utilizing these elements for war the best, with the highest-quality military doctrines, technology and industries. The Central Powers also had stronger internal stability and social morale, thanks to nationalistic culture and authoritarian policement entrenched over the course of decades, meanwhile Entente society allowed far greater freedom for internal opposition and subsequent disorganization.

Specifically, the following members in total were involved:
*) Central Powers: Germany, CSA, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria
*) Entente: Britain, USA, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, Portugal, Hejaz, Japan

Although Entente had much more allies on its side, aside from the main 3 Western powers, all of the members were either small, barely involved or severly internally unstable. Most of the allies in Europe were heavily dependant on foreign aid, Japan only involved itself to annex German Polynesia and provided no aid to their formal allies aside from negligible lend lease, and Russia was already steering towards revolution and collapse even before the outbreak of the conflict.

The Central Powers, meanwhile, involved full and significant commitment from all powers involved. Although some did suffer from instability, namely Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans were known as the "Sick Men of Europe", the Ottomans still had a legacy of military projection to maintain at least a proper defence against the British in the Middle East, and German support and intervention of and into Austro-Hungarian society and war effort slowly stabilized and improved the situation of the Habsburg Empire over time.

During the stalemate years of 1915-1916, the advantages and disadvantages of both sides proved to largely cancel each other out, as society on both sides began to decline as a result. Protests began erupting against the conflict, and underground anti-establishment organizations in both sides started to ferment.

By 1917, it was clear to everyone that at least one of the powers involved would collapse from the brutally attritioning stagnation, and on November the dominoes finally started to fall.

In November of 1917, after years of internal destabilization, a failing government and failing economy, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, headed by Vladimir Lenin, took power over Russia in what was de-facto a coup as the first communist country in history. In response, all elements of Russian society in opposition to communism rose up in arms and formed the White Army as an anti-communist alliance, starting the Russian Civil War.

Alaska served as a bastion that was completely free of any Bolshevik influence, being the Tsar's location of exile, as the colony was disconnected from the mainland and as it had enjoyed direct financial and military stabilization from British Canada. The Kingdom of Alaska was proclaimed on December 10th, a parlimentary monarchy allied to Britain who effectively sat out the mainland civil war entirely, also sustaining the war effort in support of the Entente.

In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, Germany managed to acquire Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltics and Poland as de-facto colonies, meanwhile the Ottomans also managed to compromise the Caucasus under similar submission. Finland also became a firm proxy of German geo-political interests in Eastern Europe, albeit enjoying de-facto independence unlike the rest of German-dominated Eastern Europe.

Initially, it seemed as if the RSFSR would have a quick and relatively easy victory, as the White Army was disorganized, internally divided and was dwarfed by the Soviets's manpower and industry.

However, a turning point would come when the Czechoslovak Legion, after a dispute with the Bolsheviks over military access, joined the White Army and occupied the Trans-Siberian Railway, firmly securing Siberia under White Army control.

Additionally, the internal situation of the White Army improved, as military admiral Alexander Kolchak begrudgingly conceded to implementing land reforms and worker's rights reforms for the population, destroying the Bolsheviks's overwhelming advantage in popular support.
Eventually, somewhere in 1918, the Krasnoyarsk Agreement saw the leftist and centre-wing elements of the White Army exiled to Alaska in exchange for being spared from persecution and purges, finally allowing the White Army to centralize into the Orthodox Republic of Russia as a militarized christian theocracy.

Additionally, the Bolsheviks's own situation began deteriorating after the rebellion from the Czechoslovak Legion, as conflict between internal factions and party oligarchs intensified and as even their own armies started defecting to the new ORR.

The final nail in the coffin came when secret service agents from Germany, during a speech made by Lenin, successfully assassinated the leader of the Bolsheviks. This resulted in a total collapse of the Red Army, allowing the ORR to roll over the remnants of the Bolsheviks with relative ease.

By late 1918, the Russian Civil War had ended in a decisive White Army Victory, with the cause of Marxism as a whole effectively discredited as a utopian dream before even having a chance to assert itself anywhere.

This finally gave the Central Powers their desperately-needed advantage to win the conflict after years of depressing stalemate. Not only was a major frontline liberated for Germany, allowing massive amounts of army soldiers and supplies to be rediverted to the West, but the fertile lands of Ukraine and eventually Don-Cossack gave Germany a major boost in food production, resolving the issue of famine within the European Central Powers.

For the duration of 1918, the stagnation continued, however the situation radically shifted in favour of the Central Powers. While the CSA and Germany started to see revivals in popular support and morale, Entente society started teetering on revolution similarly to Russia, with the alternative socialism of Syndicalism surging in popularity over the course of this Endgame period.

Japan was also convinced to exit the conflict and Entente in a separate peace agreement with the Central Powers, with Germany only having to give up Polynesia in the Treaty of Nagasaki.

Late 1918 would also finally see the end of the Great War, as Germany and the Confederacy launched their Grand Offensives in september to finally end the conflict. Despite being outnumbered, the comparatively well-fed and rejuvinated Confederate and German armies pushed successfully against the Entente forces, which were demoralized, mutinying and ironically suffering from hunger despite the alliance's advantage in natural resources.

Eventually, the Battle of Cleveland and Battle of Paris both began as the last 2 major battles of the Great War. A Central Powers victory was at this point inevitable, though an Entente victory in both could at least secure a more moderate peace deal to allow for their continued survival.

With time, however, the already weak Entente resolve broke down, and by February of 1919, Confederate forces and the Wehrmacht managed to split North Columbia in two and capitulate the heart of the French nation respectively, dealing the final death-blow to the Entente.

Shortly after, on February 22nd of 1919, the Entente finally agreed to a ceasefire with the Central Powers, cemening the victory of the Confederacy and Germany in the Great War.

In the following months, the Entente powers would see a total collapse, as Franco-British colonies obtained independence and as Syndicalist revolutions erupted in Western Europe and North America.

Finally, on August of 1919, the Treaty of Amsterdam was signed between the Central Powers, the new Internationale and whatever had survived of the Entente, officially ending the most significant conflict in recorded history.

1919 - 1945 (The Vintage Cold War) = Although the Great War was over, this did not mean world peace as many had hoped, as an unprecedented change in world society had come about as a result of the conflict.

In just half a decade, the world map had changed into something unrecognizable, with multiple of the world's largest geo-political entities now renderred completely dead and with brand new geo-political world orders replacing the former global status quo.

The French Empire was relegated to a meager and desperate exile-colony in North Africa, and the former British government was forced into exile in Australia and New Zealand, now united into the Kingdom of Oceania, never really holding major geo-political influence again. Italy had effectively collapsed, as the peninsula was now once again divided. Portugal had resolved to realign with Germany. The US was now renderred a shadow of its former self, effectively a puppet government of Confederate interests and with the Rust Belt firmly put under Confederate economic hegemony.

Germany, meanwhile, had successfully replaced Britain and the #1 world superpower and largest Empire. Indochina, Malaysia and Southern Papua New Guinea were annexed into German colonies, and Mittelafrika was formed as the largest continuous single colony in recorded history, being the Crown Jewel of the Kaiserreich and Germany's effective eqivalent to British India. The CSA had also elevated itself to a great world power, annexing all of West Africa as its own crown jewel and becoming the geo-political equivalent to pre-war France in terms of power projection.

The situation wasn't perfect for the victors, however.

Although victorious, the cost of the victory was enourmous, and millions of people died, were renderred permanently injured or were now suffering from mental illness in both the European Central Powers and the CSA. Additionally, the economic cost was also massive, as Germany and the CSA found themselves in major debt following the conflict. The debt situation was eventually fixed, however the military culture of both powers had been brutally beaten to death and nobody in either Imperial Europe or the Confederacy sought to have such a conflict ever again.

Additionally, even though the Entente was destroyed, this only paved the way for a much more existential threat than the Entente ever was, as the Syndicalist Internationale not only sought the destruction of the German-Confederate status quo, but to completely dissolve the institutions of imperialism and capitalism as a whole.

Although tensions existed between the two sides immediately after the end of the Great War, the Cold War didn't officially begin until the Lorraine Incident of 1922.

In 1922, French refugees fleeing from German-controlled Alsace-Lorraine claimed that Germany implemented strict segregation and Germanization policies against the ethnic Wallonians, Luxembourgians and French people within Germany's newly-annexed territories. Evidence eventually came out to verify the phenomenon, with pictures of re-education camps released over the course of the months.

This culminated in November, when the Syndicalist French government demanded that Germany give greater rights to the ethnic minorities of Alsace-Lorraine, or that they would invade and occupy the region themselves to liberate them from German rule.

Only 3 years after barely surviving the most brutal conflict in European history, Germany had no choice but to accept the ultimatum and the Elsaß-Lothringen Act was passed into effect, giving the majority-Latin provinces special autonomy and equal rights to the ethnic Germans.

However, Germany also established the Westeuropa Wall in response, a strong line of fortifications, border militarizations and defences along the Franco-German border similar to the Maginot Line, effectively isolating any potential of migration between France and Germany.

In light of this, British official Neville Chamberlain declared that "an Iron Curtain has descended upon Europe" and the Internationale declared the Anti-Imperialist Clause into effect on December 1st, officially announcing total opposition to Confederate-German imperialism. Among modern historians, this is widely considered to have been the point at which the Cold War truly began, as following this the two sides were now in a perpetual state of tension, constantly verging on WW2 but never truly coming to this point.

The post-war world also saw the first ever mass-wave of decolonization in recorded history, as the collapse of the British Empire saw multiple colonies now free to act on their own without foreign submission. This included the following:

1.) The Sultanate of Egypt = Already enjoying more autonomy than the rest of British Africa, Egypt had become completely independent after the Great War, becoming a regional rival to the Ottoman Empire in support of Arab soverignty and anti-turkish imperialism.

2.) Union of South Africa = Like with Egypt, Apartheid South Africa already enjoyed stronger autonomy than the rest of British Africa, and so the country obtained independence as well.

Unlike Egypt, however, South Africa de-facto maintained colonialism in a sociological sense, with segregation and exploitation maintained against ethnic non-Whites in the country.

South Africa was therefore a close ally to the CSA; Germany also co-operated with Apartheid South Africa, though not to the same extent, as the Weltreich came into conflict with South Africa over territorial claims in Mittelafrika. Had it not been for the CSA reigning in their ally, a war would've certainly happened over the disputes.

3.) India = The British Raj actually managed to survive for about a year after the collapse of the British Empire, being an important signatory in the Treaty of Amsterdam to ratify the independence of the sub-continent.

This didn't last long, however, as it was realistically impossible for the colonial government to survive against its head supplier when the native population was demographically so dominant. Because of this, in 1920, the colonial government agreed to peacefully hand over control to the native Indians, with colonists in government and economy moving house to Oceania.

Following this, the Indian Provisional Republic was established as a temporary government to decide the future of the sub-continent. For about 4 years, the sub-continent was united under native rule for the very first and only time in recorded history.

However, due to political divisions between irreconcilably different factions, the union experiment failed, and so in 1924 the Hyderabad Agreement was signed into effect, dividing India into 6 new countries:

a) Democratic Republic of India = This was a military oligarchy that controlled the majority-Hindu territories of the sub-continent, maintaining ethnic segregation against ethnic minorities and strict social patriarchy. This country was geo-politically allied to the CSA.

b) Union of East Bengali Syndicalist Socialist Republics (U.E.B.S.S.R.) = This was a syndicalist-socialist country that controlled the North-Eastern quarter of the sub-continent, establishing social egalitarianism and economic democracy for the first time in the sub-continent's history. This country was, of course, geo-politically allied to the Internationale.

c) Princely Dravidian Federation = This was a constitutional monarchy that controlled most of the Indian south, upholding the authority of the royal families and nobles of the sub-continent. This country was geo-politically allied to Germany.

d) Islamic Republic of Pakistan = This was an islamic theocracy that represented the majority-Muslim land of the former colony. This country was geo-politically allied to Russia.

e) Free Tamil Republic = This was a free-market capitalist oligarchy that represented the ideological libertarians and financial elites of the sub-continent, comprising the south-most tip of the sub-continent. This country was geo-politically neutral, and its economy was based on the exports of agricultural products.

f) Kingdom of Jammal-Kashmir = This was a constitutional monarchy that controlled a piece of land standing in-between Pakistan and West-India, constantly coming under diplomatic tensions in the tug-of-war between the two. This country was geo-politically neutral.

Aside from these, the adjacent colonies/sattelites of the British Empire also obtained independence in 1924, including Ceylon, Burma, Bhutan and Nepal.

There were 3 factions involved in the Vintage Cold War:

1.) The Berlin-Jacksonville Axis (German Empire/Confederate Empire) = This was the military-diplomatic alliance that represented the new status quo, dominated by authoritarianism, social chauvinism and imperialism.

Socially, racism, sexism and homophobia ran rampant across both Empires.

Women were explicitly segregated into second-class citizens, as women had little ability to live beyond the role of the housewife, meanwhile men had full freedom to do whatever they wanted in society.

Racial segregation and ethnic cleansing were also normalized, as ethnic non-Germans in the German Empire and ethnic non-Whites in the CSA were free to exploit ethnic minorities as cheap labour; Poles in Germany and African-Americans in the CSA were even outright enslaved, free to be used as legal property for German/White citizens and companies. Additionally, the ethnic Czechians in Germany were completely stripped of their Slavic identity, now reformed into the fully-Germanized Bohemia.
Ethnic displacement was also normalized, as Mittelafrika and Confederate West Africa saw brutally repressive segregation policies in order to develop large European demographic groups inside the colonies, and Germanization policies in Eastern Europe also saw similar ethnic deportations and cultural conversions.

Homosexuality was fully decriminalized with Germany, with convicted 'offenders' potentially liable to decades of forced labour. The CSA, meanwhile, upheld the death penalty against any homosexuals, with any convicted 'offenders' set to hang or be shot.

Politically, Germany the CSA were authoritarian governments, and so any political opposition was surpressed. Any political parties or movements that were opposed to the Kaiserreich or Confederacy were legally banned, and any underground movements were brutally surpressed and purged with the use of secret police, secret service and partisan pro-establishment organizations. The main organizations that played in favour of the establishments were the Gestapo in Germany, and the Ku Klux Klan in the CSA.

However, the social disillusionment caused by the Great War had birthed major popularity in both against the imperialist establishments, with both right-wing and left-wing opposition in both societies taking shape:

*] In Germany:

1) The German Democratic Coalition (DDK) = This represented the left-wing opposition in Germany, calling for de-colonization, social liberalization and greater rights for workers, women and minorities. This included the SPD (social democrats), CPU (moderate social conservatives), SAPD (hardline socialists), and the Zentum (liberals).

2) The German Patriotic Front (DPF) = This represented the right-wing opposition in Germany, calling for reinforcing and even extemifying colonialism, social segregation and implementing more agressive and militaristic foreign policy. This included the NSDAP (national socialists/nazis), NDP (moderate fascists), and Freikorps (pro-military oligarchy).

3) The Kaiserneuerung = This was a third-position movement in Germany, advocating for a restoration of absolute monarchy or at least a constitutional monarchy, as the role of the Kaiser was effectively renderred superficial compared to the Reichstag and Wehrmacht during the Great War.

*] In the CSA:

1) The American Civil Rights Movement = This represented the left-wing opposition in the Confederacy, calling for the abolition of slavery, equal rights between all ethnic groups and both genders, as well as the decriminalization of homosexuality and the establishment of worker's rights laws and welfare. This included the Baptist Party (christian anti-segregationists), New Democrats (liberals/social democrats), and the Black Panther Party (syndicalists/hardline socialists).

2) The Ku Klux Klan = This represented the right-wing opposition in the Confederacy, calling for the ideology of White-Ultranationalism and a total Race War, which would've involved a Holocaust of all ethnic minorities in the country to convert the Confederacy into a "white utopia", as well as a total war against the Syndicalist Internationale. The Ku Klux Klan was the only organization behind the right-wing opposition, as the CSA was already the moderate-but-hardline right-wing in the first place.

3) Nation of Islam = This was a third-position movement in the CSA, which called for an inversion of the racial segregation and social ideology of the CSA. Whites would be enslaved instead of blacks, and the country was to be an authoritarian Islamic theocracy; plans were also made to establish a colonial empire into Europe, while decolonizing Africa. This organization was a total lone wolf, as at least the KKK saw limited sympathies from the Confederate establishment, meanwhile the NoI was essentially an obscure cult among the irrational extremists of the civil rights movement.

As for allies, Germany and the CSA had Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Hungary, West-India, and Bulgaria as legitimately independent allies. South-Italy, Ireland, the Vatican, Albania, Dravidia and Finland were sattelites and compradors to the interests of the two countries's imperialist elites, despite being politically soverign.

In the Treaty of Amsterdam, Austria-Hungary was also dissolved. Although part of the victorious side, it effectively ceased to exist as a soverign nation during the Great War, with the Austrian half effectively annexed by Germany with Bavarian law enforcement taking over the Austrian police, meanwhile Hungary effectively became its own country with Austrian influence withered to death.
Because of this, the country was split in 1919, with Hungary obtaining independence with its own Empire in the Balkans, meanwhile Germany annexed the Austrian half into its Empire.
This also resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Germania, as even though neither held de-facto political power anymore, the Wilhelm and Habsburg families now both sharing power nominally.

2.) The Worker's Internationale of Syndicates (UNASSR/UEBSSR/France/North Italy/Britain) = This was the military-diplomatic alliance that represented the new ideology of Syndicalism, with the Union of North American Syndicalist Socialist Republics, Union of East Bengali Syndicalist Socialist Republics, mainland France, mainland Britain, and Northern Italy as the initial members of the alliance.

Syndicalism represented a brand new system of society for its time. Unlike even Bolshevik Marxism-Leninism, Syndicalism was the first system to genuinely implement worker and economic democracy, with industrial trade unions and agricultural communes now elevated to the highest powers of society. Worker Collectives were combined together into Syndicates, acting as popular provinces that elected officials into government, military and society in general in a bottom-up process. A central government and police force still existed, but was theoretically submissive to the political and economic authority of the population.

Syndicalism also saw the first ever reforms towards social equality. Women were given full equal rights and representation to men, homosexuality and gay marriage were completely decriminalized, and all ethnic groups were mandated by law to be able to live freely and in equality with each other. Segregation was criminalized by constitutional law, and any offences saw lengthy prison sentences.

Due to the de-centralized and genuinely democratic system of Syndicalism, multiple factions existed within the countries, all of whom advocating for significantly different approaches to socialism:

.) Centre-Syndicalism = This was the status-quo ideology of Syndicalism, not having any definitive socio-economic or foreign policy aside from what ensured the most economic growth, social stability and geo-political peace within the context of syndicalist socialism.

*] Socially:
1.) Liberal Syndicalism: This represented the social centre-left of socialism. This ideology sought to implement lax policies in terms of social policy, with reforms implemented with respect to all groups and with everyone treated relatively indiscriminately. However, traditional identity was allowed to permeate in society, albeit it would effectively be a sub-culture under liberal syndicalism without any dominant social authority.
2.) Conservative Syndicalism: This represented the social centre-right of socialism. This ideology sought to implement conservationist social policies that upheld traditional conceptions of gender and sexuality, as well as ethnic distinction and cultural preservation. This wasn't a revival of segregation, however, as social chauvinism and bigotry were still staunchly opposed by this strain on account of human rights and dignity.
3.) Cosmopolitan Syndicalism: This represented the social far-left of socialism. This ideology sought to completely and actively abolish all social norms and national identity, seeking to replace them exclusively with individualist sub-cultures and worker-oriented identity. Traditional identities and norms were to be actively purged and erased in favour of socialist cosmopolitanism or individualist sub-cultures.
4.) National Syndicalism: This represented the social far-right of socialism. This ideology sought to actively reverse the civil rights reforms made by Syndicalism, with gendered and ethnic segregation restored, homosexuality recriminalized and with religious mandate laws implemented. Cultural conversion was also proposed in some areas to secure ethnic homogeneity, and any sort of cosmopolitan or individualist identity was to be actively ostracized and persecuted.

*] Economically:
1.) Market Syndicalism: This represented a strain of syndicalism that still supported market economy, claiming that the primary problem with capitalism was simply the economic authoritarianism of the system. Stock markets, prices, inflation, production levels and commerce would operate just as in capitalist societies, however the trade unions and communes of society would be behind it all instead of privately owned enterprises and bourgeois financial elites.
2.) Planned Syndicalism: This represented a strain of syndicalism that supported de-central planned economy. Trade unions and communes would come together to agree on annual mutual plans that would decide prices, production quotas, circulation of goods, trade and commerce by artificially-set and manually-regulated targets and levels, albeit this would be done democratically instead of an authoritarian system.
3.) Centralized Syndicalism: This represented a strain of syndicalism that supported centrally-planned economy. The government would establish a Central Economic Bureau that would decide prices, production quotas, circulation of goods, trade and commerce from the state. In order to avoid authoritarianism, however, this was simply to act as a guideline system for the wider economy, with the trade unions and communes free to edit details as they saw fit, so long as nothing illegal was involved.

*] Politically:

1.) Anarcho-Syndicalism: This was a radically anti-government strain of socialism, which sought to completely abolish the state and central government in favour of the trade unions and agricultural communes assuming complete control over law and order. The judiciary, executive and legislative branches, along with law enforcement, would all be completely decided by the population itself.

2.) Libertarian Syndicalism: This was a moderately anti-government strain of socialism, which effectively called for the trade unions and communes to assume the position of political provinces in place of the provincial governments. A central government would still exist, but would serve more as a guide for society instead of a definitive authority, with state policement only concerning objectively heinous/harmful crimes.

3.) State Syndicalism: This was a moderately pro-government strain of socialism, which sought to maintain the traditional system of government authority. The state would have full managerial control over the executive, legislative and judiciary branches of government, and it would also be fully in charge of policement and legal trials. This did not translate to authoritarianism, however, as state syndicalists still supported elections to democratically appoint officials and checks-and-balances to regulate their conduct and behaviour against corruption.

4.) Unitary Syndicalism: This was a radically pro-government strain of socialism, which sought to abolish multi-party elections in favour of democratic centralism, i.e. elections would only concern individual officials instead of divided parties. They also advocated for the government ownership of the economy, with the trade unions and communes in a federated relationship with the government.

*] In foreign policy:

1.) Isolationist Syndicalism: This faction sought to have society fully internally-focused, with little to no foreign relations with the outside world. An international socialist alliance would still be upheld, however trade, immigration and diplomatic communication would be heavily restricted to case-by-case issues.

2.) Protectionist Syndicalism: This faction sought to maintain a standard level of international relations, however with the focus being domestic. Foreign relations and policies would only concern regular diplomatic and economic communication and trade, and foreign investment would only involve specifically approved businesses within Special Economic Zones.

3.) Open Syndicalism: This faction sought to sustain significant involvement in international politics, with a mostly open economy and diplomacy. Foreign investment was freely welcomed so long as it obeyed the laws of the country, and immigration was allowed for anyone with clean criminal records.

4.) Interventionist Syndicalism: This faction sought to actively focus on foreign interventionism. Major emphasis was to be placed on external investments and international networking, and military/political intervention in foreign countries was actively supported.

This isn't to say that Syndicalism was a perfect democracy, however.

Due to the de-centralized system of socialism, corruption was much more isolated than in Bolshevism, however it was still a significant problem. Particularly in these early days, Red Oligarchs would constantly pop up and contribute to systemic corruption, either seeking to restore capitalism or simply to sacrifice society for their own personal gain.

These officials were usually convicted and sentenced to jailtime, however the question wasn't always easy to tackle, especially when foreign powers involved themselves in trying to exploit corruption to destabilize and weaken Syndicalism. German and Confederate agents worked around the clock to try and win over as many Red Oligarchs as they could in an attempt to destroy socialism and restore capitalism within the bloc.

Aside from corruption, the internal factions of syndicalism frequently came into conflict. Sometimes, debates escalated to full-blown riots and street battles. It should be noted that most of this was fueled by the fields of social and government politics, as the debates on foreign policy and economics were mostly fiscal and only inspired conflict in the most severe instances.

3.) The Brotherhood of God (Russia) = This was the military-diplomatic alliance that represented the totalitarian theocracy of Russia, with Russia completely dominant in the alliance as the sole superpower.

Russia was among the first totalitarian regimes in documented history. Specifically, it adopted an ideology of theocratic fascism.

The Russian Orthodox Church effectively had dominant control over personal life, as religious puritanism was utilized to surpress any opposition in society, be it political or even personal. Secret police and paramilitary wings were used to patrol the streets and have any hints of atheism or agnosticism, even if it was in the form of overhearing a passive conversation from the neighbour.

The structure of society was also designed to be totalitarian in itself. All newborns were legally forced to be baptized in churches, and Sunday School was weaponized into weekly propaganda sessions for the regime. Additionally, school curriculums and the general media all had elements to drill theocratic propaganda into the population, be it subtle or explicit. Youth wings were also implemented as indoctrination programs during childhood, lasting all the way until 18 years of age.

This theocratic regime was also heavily nationalistic and chauvinistic, with Russian Apartheid upheld severly across the theocracy. Ethnic Kazahs, Tartars and indigenous Siberians were effectively slave labour for the regime, as they lived in impoverished and overcrowded reservations and Apartheid-segregated colonial administrations with the populations emasculated into expendable, cheap labour of the Russian theocracy. Race-mixing and immigration were also banned, with any interracial relationships or non-European immigration criminalized. Additionally, women were effectively reduced to slaves, not only reversing laws made in support of feminism but with laws implemented specifically to lower the rights of women.

Any sort of atheism, agnosticism, feminism or cosmopolitanism were brutally surpressed with horrifically oppressive sentences in concentration and labour camps, or mass-execution by intentional genocide.
People in the Gulag system of camps were malnourished and simultaneously had to work 12-20 hours a day in medial labour for the regime, while enjoying only the bare minimum of hygiene, proper shelter or medical care.
Many instances of oppression even involved capital punishment, with medieval-era torture revitalized for some execution sentences. Those who were subjected to execution sentences were those who were active political opposition.

Institutionally, the theocracy was an oligarchy of the country's religious, governmental and military elites. The Russian Orthodox Church's priests, clergy and pastors, the Kremlin's party and governmental officials, and the Russian military's officers and generals were the most powerful people in Orthodox Russia's society, owning all economic assets in the country and being the ones to decide any domestic or foreign policy whatsoever. Any soverign economic enterprises and religious institutions were brutally surpressed and made illegal.

The most powerful positions in the country were the Head Priest and Supreme Patriarch, 2 positions that shared dual power in order for the oligarchy to control against a dictator assuming all the power for himself.

The original Head Priests of this time were the Tikhon of Moscow ruling in 1918-1943, Sergius I ruling in 1943-1944, and Alexy I ruling from 1945 to even after this period. This was considered the social arm of the regime, enforcing the philosophy and ideology of the totalitarian theocracy.

The original Supreme Patriarchs of this time were Piotr Wrangel ruling in 1918-1928, and Alexander Kolchak ruling in 1928-1955. This was considered the pragmatic arm of the regime, as these 2 were renouned for their compitency in economic, military and foreign policy.

However, these 2 positions didn't have significant power over the oligarchy, simply filling representative roles to fulfill the ambitions and necessities of the oligarchy and its continued existence and power.

Within the oligarchy, the following internal factions existed in the theocracy:

1] The Wrangelians = This was the most moderate faction of the country in this time. Although still brutally repressive and controlling, the Wrangelians were opposed to outright genocide of political opposition and were the most pacifist as they were the only faction that was explicitly against starting World War 2. Instead, the Wrangelians sought to focus on Russia's own internal growth and development, recognizing that Russia desperately needed to improve its own situation if it had any hope to compete with Germany or the Internationale.

2] The Tikhonians = This was the centre faction of the country in this time. The faction supported genocide of the Jews and opposition, but it didn't seek to extend the scale of the atrocities beyond what was initially established. As for World War 2, the faction wasn't warmongering, however it wasn't against a major conflict if a crisis were to occur that potentially threatened the regime and/or Russia. As for development, the Tikhonians were neutral, not really taking the issue of technology, infrastructure or population seriously and more-or-less allowing the economic ministers to do whatever they wanted in regard to the question.

3] The Rozdaevskians = This was the most extreme faction of the country in this time. The faction not only supported genocide of the Jews, but it sought to further extend it against all of Central Asia, Transcaucasia, Karelia, the Baltics, Belarus and Ukraine, hypothetically russifying almost all of the former Empire's borders. Additionally, Rozdaevsky actively supported starting World War 2, seeing it as a glorious crusade to restore the Russian Empire and to dominate the entire planet under the slavic behemoth. Rozdaevsky's ultimate goal was to realize Russia as the "Greater Muscovy Empire", annexing all of Orthodox Eastern Europe and Russia's former imperial borders under Moscow, as well as dominating all of Europe into sattelite states and establishing large colonies in Asia and Canada, with China planned to be the crown jewel.

It's interesting to note that multi-party elections did occur in Russia, however these were entirely undemocratic, as they only served to decide policy paradigms of the oligarchy. The popular vote did not factor in at all in the vote, and any political opposition that seriously challenged the establishment was banned and purged.

Economically, Russia acted as a corporatist economy. The economy operated both under planned economy and market economy, the precise combination decided only by whatever was the most efficient and convenient for the theocratic elite, as nobody in the higher-ups cared much for the economic system itself and simply saw it as a means to an end.

Initially, Russia was completely isolated and hopelessly outmatched by both opposing alliances. Having just come out of both a devastating Great War and a further devastating Civil War, even a country like Norway could've potentially won a conflict with early 1920s Russia.

However, with Wrangel and later Kolchak putting heavy emphasis on domestic development, Russia underwent a period of rapid recovery, industrialization and modernization. They also implemented policies that elevated an unprecedently high standard for the military and its quality, as it was considered an absolute necessity to survive the wrath of the German and Japanese Empires.

Only having Pakistan in the mid-late 1920s, Russia's sphere of influence started to expand in the 1930s, with Xinjiang, Iran and Azerbajian falling under the Russian sphere of influence by 1945, as well as maintaining strong foreign economic presences in Afghanistan, Egypt, Tibet, and Siam.

By the mid-1940s, Russia finally revived its status as a world superpower. The population had grown to about 140 million people, and, although still having a large agrarian sector, the country had one of the most renouned industrial economies in the world, with a GDP Per Capita on-par with Imperial Japan at its prime and with Russian machinery and vehicles on-par with Germany.

Even though humanity still didn't develop the capacity to destroy its own civilization entirely, there was still incentive for all sides to avoid another Great War.

The Internationale was by far the least likely to start a conflict. Not only were most people in socialist countries pacifist and staunchly anti-war, but the alliance simply did not yet have the resources and manpower to take on the 2 largest Empires and 2 of the largest world economies in the world. Any World War 2 scenario in this time would've at best resulted in a status quo ante bellum.

For the German and Confederate Empires, the Great War had firmly disillusioned society against another global conflict, as its consequences have firmly shown the true horrors of war and only the extreme far-right supported such a thing at this point. Additionally, the imperialist ambitions of Germany and the CSA had already been more than satiated with their victory in the Great War, and so there was no real reason for either to expand even further.

Russia was by far the most likely to start World War 2, as vehiment sentiments of revenge against Germany and the West ran rampant across Russian society and government. However, the world was fortunate enough that Russia was too ruined by war and impoverished by a century of outdated agrarian feudal economics for the power to be able to start such a conflict, and both Wrangel and Kolchak worked feverishly to restrain the Russian oligarchy and government from pursuing such a move. Had the modernization been any more rapid, and had Konstantin Rozdaevsky's faction managed to take power over the Wrangelists, World War 2 certainly would've started with Russia as the aggressor.

The following conflicts were mainstream during the Vintage Cold War:

*] In Europe:
The 1920s were generally a period of full peace, as aside from the Lorraine Incident, everyone simply focused on their own recovery after the cataclysmic Great War, however tensions began to re-escalate in the 1930s, once all of the economies involved had bounced back entirely from the conflict.

1) The Ukraine Crisis (1933) = This was a point of escalated tensions between Russia and Imperial Germany, as in March the Russian government accused the German Empire of committing ethnic cleansing against ethnic Russians in the eastern half of Ukraine.
Germany denied any responsibility of genocide, claiming that everyone was being treated equally under the Hetamanate. In reality, the ethnic Russians were oppressed under german exploitation, but this applied to German-colonized Eastern Europe as a whole.
In the end, in May of 1933, Russia agreed to drop its claims of genocide in Eastern Ukraine, signing a non-agression pact with Germany in an official cessation of hostilities, named the Molotov-Ribbentropt Pact, ending the conflict in a German victory.

2) The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) = By far the largest Cold War conflict in Europe during this time, Spain, after decades of political and social instability, finally collapsed in 1936, starting the Spanish Civil War between 3 factions:

a) Republican Spain = This was the faction that officially took power over mainland Spain. Although not explicitly socialist, the system was heavily left-wing, with social egalitarianism enforced and with worker co-operatives and collectives free to co-exist with private ownership. Insurance and healthcare were also made free and universally available.
b) Carlist Army/Nationalist Spain = This was the faction that revolted in favour of imperialism and social chauvinism, aiming to take over the country in a fascist military dictatorship, headed by Francisco Franco.
c) Free Territory of Catalonia-Aragon = This was a unique side of the conflict, as it was the first ever attempt at anarcho-syndicalism. Due to problems of internal stability and compitence, however, it eventually collapsed and was absorbed into the Republican faction.

By 1939, the conflict stagnated into a stalemate. While the Nationalists had better military technology and command thanks to German-Confederate aid, the Republicans had the decisive advantage in popular support, giving them better morale and larger manpower reserves.

This was also one of the closest calls from World War 2. During the conflict, multiple border skirmishes happened along the Franco-Spanish border, as France bordered both the staunchly anti-socialist Nationalists, as well as the eclectic and disunited anarchists.
Thankfully, with people still wary of the memories of the Great War, the socialist democracy in France resolved to simply militarize and fortify the border in a second Maginot line. Had people decided that a military operation into Iberia was worth it, however, World War 2 certainly would've happened as a result of the Spanish conflict.

Thankfully, this never happened, as on 1939 a ceasefire agreement was signed that de-facto ended the fighting, albeit the conflict was never explicitly ended officially.

Although nobody won the civil war, this was effectively a Syndicalist victory, as now they had the additional ally of over 2/3rds of Spain.

3) The Ulster Crisis (1943) = This was a conflict similar to the Lorraine Incident, though it concerned the British Isles instead.
In 1943, a far-right party was elected into power in Ireland, which began forceful Irishization policies on Northern Ireland, deporting the ethnic English from Ulster and with plans being drawn up to force those who resisted into re-education camps to convert them culturally into being Irish.
Britain eventually caught wind of the attempted genocide thanks to refugee testimonies, and the London government sent an ultimatum to Ireland, threatening an invasion of Ulster unless Ireland abolished the new ethnic cleansing policies.
With pressure from German diplomats and Dublin's parliament, the Irish government relented and tore down the oppressive policies, also even giving special autonomy to Ulster as well as reparations to the families affected, ending the conflict in a Syndicalist victory. The far-right party responsible for the crisis was subsequently banned.

4) The Battle of Toulouse (1939) = This was a special incident that involved a major conflict between 2 factions within Syndicalism.
In 1939, after a heated debate between a representative of Cosmopolitan Syndicalism and one of National Syndicalism, attendees of the convention began to brutally brawl each other out of ideological hatred, resulting in 112 people killed and 320 injured, with some victims even including normal nearby passengers that were completely unrelated to the convention.
All of the convicted murderers were subsequently arrested from both sides, and the French government passed the Paris Civil Worker's Act, criminalizing paramilitary wings for political parties as well as any violence between political parties.
Not only was this a major political victory for Germany and the CSA, but it also shattered the popular utopian view of syndicalism as a solution to all of life's problems, forcing people into becoming aware of the uncertain and plural reality of genuine democracy.

5) The Makhnovite Conspiracy (1918-1951) = Even before the end of the Great War, a peculiar faction arose in the Hetamanate of Ukraine, as obviously not everyone was in support of essentially being colonized by Germany.

The most powerful faction against Germany was the Makhnovist Pan-Cossack Front, a terrorist organization that sought to create a National Syndicalist Ukrainian Empire in Eastern Europe and to expell any and all Russian or German influence. This was to be done in a planned violent revolution that would've started a civil war in both Ukraine and the Don-Cossack region.

This terrorist group was at its prime during this time, as multiple terrorist attacks were comitted across German-controlled Eastern Europe.

Tensions escalated in 1942, when the terrorist group for the first time struck core German soil, with the Königsberg Incident involving the city's mayor's office bombed by Makhnovist terrorists.

In response, the German government implemented the Sicherheitsklaus the following day, with military garrisons re-established across German-controlled Eastern Europe to patrol the crypto-colonies of any terrorist organizations.

Although the German Empire was significantly destabilized due to this terrorist organization, in the long-term it was politically a victory for Germany, as it discredited a major strain of Syndicalism as savage and genocidal.

*] In Asia:
Even though it was barely tied to the Great War at all, Asia was the focal point of conflict during the Vintage Cold War, as it is the largest continent in the world and simultaneously the most unstable and open to change due to the fall of the former Empires of the continent.

1) The Chinese Warlord Era (1916-1933) = Due to the attrition caused by the Great War, the comprador Republic in China collapsed without the supportive influence of the imperialist powers, and so the country was embroiled in a warlord era, in which oligarchal cliques were engaged in a constant state of war against each other for power.

At first, there were only said cliques involved, however in 1921 a new faction by the name of the Kuomintang, otherwise known as Nationalist China, arose, a military dictatorship lead by Chang Kai-Shek that sought to reunite China and restore the country as a prominent and independent player on the world stage.

Slowly, the Kuomintang began enroaching more and more influence in the country, taking advantage of their infighting and in popular support swaying strongly in favour of the Kuomintang, and by 1928 the Kuomintang managed to secure a major chunk of the country for itself. In the same year, the surviving warlords had all eventually settled for peace with each other in light of the Kuomintang's successes, ossifying the cliques into definitive countries.

Foreign involvement was complicated, as people had mixed feelings on the situation in China. The Internationale was either entirely neutral or brought support to the Nationalists, the latter on account of the ideological conception of anti-imperialist solidarity. Germany supported both the Kuomintang and the Warlord Cliques, as on one hand Germany sought to prop up the Nationalists as a strong buffer against Japanese power projection, and on the other hand the German financial elites fully co-operated with the Warlords in a comprador relationship of economic imperialism. Russia was entirely neutral to the conflict.

Following the Manchurian-Japanese War, the Kuomintang began its final expansions over China. First, it conquered the clique in charge of Bejing. Then, it made a sweeping conquest of 3 whole warlord cliques at once. Using the latter achievement, Chang Kai-Shek managed to coerce the surviving cliques into agreeing to either join the Nationalist government completely or to at least be submitted as autonomous sattelites, de-facto reunifying China by 1933.

2) The Spanish-Japanese War (1923) = In 1923, with the Phillipines withholding major fossil fuel reserves and with the governing Spanish Empire weak and frail, Japan invaded the Phillipines to acquire natural resources vital for its war industry, starting the Spanish-Japanese War. Despite German attempts to support Spain, Japan swiftly took over due to the Spanish resistance being weak, with a Japanese colony secured already by the next month. Despite this, underground guerilla resistance against Japanese occupation continued for the entire course of Japanese occupation.

3) The Manchurian-Japanese War (1931) = In 1931, taking advantage of the Warlord divisions of China, Japan launched a conquest of the Manchuria clique, seeking to establish a base of colonial expansion in the Chinese nation. Co-operating with the warlord clique of Shandong, Japan successfully conquered both regional Manchuria and Menjiang in sweepingly efficient conquests, establishing Manchukuo and Mengkukuo as de-facto colonies.

4) The Russian Invasion of Xinjiang (1932-1933) = Also taking advantage of the Warlord divisions of China, Russia launched an invasion of provincial Xinjiang, propping up an Islamic Uyghur-dominated theocracy as an additional sattelite besides Pakistan.
The Xibei Clique, although hopelessly outmatched by the Russian army and the Islamic-Fundamentalist partisans, managed to secure the Taklamakan Desert as an occupied buffer zone, successfully coercing Russia and the new East Turkestan into a peace deal that conceded the formation of East Turkestan, while simultaneously securing itself from being completely conquered.

5) The Kashmir Crisis (1935) = In 1935, Pakistan and West India came into conflict, as both decided to claim rightful ownership of Jammal-Kashmir. Both sides began to ramp up mobilization, and even some isolated border skirmishes occured between the Indo-Pakistani border, as both saw each other as false governments that rightfully were part of themselves. Had it not been for Russia and the CSA reigning in both sides, and had it not been for Germany sending diplomatic support to Kashmir, a conflict certainly would've occured, however this was thankfully avoided, with the conflict largely dissolving itself over the course of the months.

6) The Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1944) = In 1937, the Lotus People's Party, a staunchly anti-imperialist and Han supremacist faction within the Kuomintang lead by Mao Tse-Tung, took over in a coup against the Chang-Kai Shek government in a popular revolution, on account of Chang-Kai Shek being an underhanded puppet of the German-Confederate elite and a traitor to the Chinese people on account of continuing feudalism in the country. The Lotus People's Republic of China was subsequently established.

In response, Japan declared war on China, claiming that Mao's coup was illegal and barbaric, seeking to re-establish the old government as a puppet state and eventually a series of colonies. This started the Second Sino-Japanese War, one of the most brutal wars in history, as an estimated 25-30 million people died as a result of the conflict, this number only surpassed by the deaths during the Great War.

For the fighting itself, to the fearful astonishment to everyone, the conflict somehow managed to equal the Great War in destruction. Entire communities and towns were levelled to the ground by Japanese atrocities, and within occupied territories the occupying Japanese forces comitted horrific atrocities against the Chinese people, the most notorious example being the Rape of Bejing.

Japanese forces initially managed to make sweeping progress, as the Japanese command was able to exploit the political instability after the coup and the technological underdevelopment of the country to sweep into Chinese territory. In just a matter of months, Japan managed to capitulate nearly a fifth of the entire country, with Nanjing nearly encircled and Shanghai subjected to a years-long siege.

However, with Mao stabilizing his government and improving the institutional cohesion and compitence of the government with anti-corruption purges, Mao managed to wage a successful counter-offensive, securing a stalemate with Japan and saving Nanjing from being destroyed.

For 5 years, Japan was locked in a brutal stalemate that would entirely destroy the myth of Japanese superiority and invincibility, as Chinese determination and manpower managed to overwhelmingly resist against any attempted offensive by Japan, degrading the Japanese war effort into a similar stalemate as the Western Front of World War 1.

In 1942, Japan had its final hurrah in the Battle of Wuhan, which would see the city brutally destroyed by a full year of constant combat. Eventually, Japan did manage to take the city, however Mao thought ahead and decided to encircle the city once it was captured, eventually starving the Japanese in Wuhan into submission, dealing a decisively crippling blow to the Japanese Empire.

After this point, the Japanese Empire slowly collapsed, as the Chinese forces poured in against Japan's occupation forces. Mao even managed to occupy the Phillipines via a partisan revolution, with the Lotus Phillipines severing Japan's main source of fossil fuels, dealing a death blow to Japan's military industry. Russia also took advantage of the situation and invaded Vladivostok, Korea and Manchuria.

By September of 1944, the Japanese Empire finally capitulated, as even its own people waged a Syndicalist revolution against the imperial government, finally ending one of the most devastating conflicts in East Asian history. China was completely decolonized, Russia annexed Vladivostok and established a sattelite in North Korea, and Japan and South Korea became brand new Syndicalist socialist democracies allied to the Internationale.

7) The Iran-Ottoman War (1940-1944) = In 1940, the Islamic Revolution took Iran by storm, as the Islamic Republic of Iran was established as a theocratic proxy of Russian influence.

The Ottoman Empire, seeing this as a massive threat to its internal stability, invaded Iran in order to reinstall the Shah into power, starting the Iran-Ottoman War or the Iran-Turkish War.

After initial advancements, the Ottomans were crippled by a grueling stalemate that saw the first-ever use of trench warfare since the Great War. By 1944, the Ottomans conceded to a status quo ante bellum, recognizing the new islamic theocracy as the legitimate government of Iran.

8) The Second Sino-Tibetan War (1950) = With the enourmous military buildup of China after the war with Japan, Mao took advantage of the fact to conquer Tibet, starting the Second Sino-Tibetan War in 1950. Tibet found itself hopelessly outmatched against the ultra-militarized titan, and in under a month the entire country was conquered and annexed into China, with the Tibetan government fleeing into exile in Nepal.

*] In Africa:
As most of the continent was still colonized, there wasn't the potential for a conflict to flare up in the continent, as foreign Empires and Euro-Aparthied handicapped the continent from infighting over domestic issues, however this didn't apply to everyone.

1) The Algerian Civil Rights Movement (1919-1960) - Following the Great War, the original pre-war French government survived in its North-West African colonies in the form of Vichy France, an unofficial fascist military dictatorship that was geo-politically aligned with Germany and the CSA.

Their rule was weak, however, as the loss of the mainland had opened up the opportunity for the native Arabs to begin resisting colonial occupation. Multiple movements began campaigning and arming themselves for a war of liberation against Vichy France, but for this time period colonial control was still strong enough to enforce Vichy rule against the natives.

2) The Suez Crisis (1934) - In 1934, the Ottomans and Egyptians came into conflict, as the Ottomans resolved to officially claim the Sanai province up until the western end of the canal for itself in order to enjoy the financial flow of internationale trade through the canal. A war could've certainly happened, however the Ottomans eventually dropped the issue, as even they recognized that they didn't have the power to submit the German-aligned Egypt.

*] In North America:

1) The Rust Belt Crisis (1919-1929) - Following the Great War and the Treaty of Amsterdam, the US's Rust Belt region was subjected to a demilitarized zone that effectively handed over the heart of the country's industrial economy to the Confederacy. While the USS wasn't allowed to input any military presence in the area whatsoever, the CSA could place as many forces in the area as they wanted, free to extract their resources as they pleased.

This obviously didn't sit well with the US population. Protests and riots sprung up all over Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, demanding total withdrawal of Confederate forces, as well as an end to the demilitarized zone.

After heavy diplomatic pressure from Germany, and with Germany firmly aligning itself in favour of the North, the CSA finally relented in 1929, abolishing the demilitarized zone and withdrawing all military presence in the affected states, securing US soverignty.

2) The American Civil Rights Movement (1935-1949) - After the Great War, the social disillusionment in Confederate society was by far on the most severe end. At least in Europe, the German Empire enjoyed enough of a post-war boom that the support of the masses was re-won over, and the German imperial system was also far more efficient.

The Confederacy, meanwhile, constantly suffered from problems of corruption and decentralization, and it was only thanks to Germany's turnaround in the conflict that they managed to gain a victory as well. Because of this, the post-war situation for the CSA was much more desperate, which finally forced people to awaken to the oppressive realities of the Confederate system.

As a result, the American Civil Rights Movemement took shape, seeking not only to desergegate society and abolish slavery, but also to take up the mantel of liberal democracy that the original US formerly held, this time genuinely and without corruption.

Although tensions were mounting as early as the turn of the 1920s, it wasn't until 1935 that civil conflict truly became mainstream. On this year, in response to an attempted bus boycott, the Ku Klux Klan violently attacked peaceful civil rights protestors, with 24 people lynched or burned alive for just wanting to have freedom in life.

It was after this point that the movement truly began, as now the CSA found itself constantly verging on the edge of revolution, only barely maintaining itself together thanks to its post-war recovery.

1945 - 1953 (The Great Shift) = These 8 years proved to be a major turning point in the course of the Cold War, as in less than a decade, the entire political landscape of the conflict would be irreversibly changed in overhauling transformations of world society:

1.) The Great Depression = In 1945, after 2 decades of economic growth, the German and Confederate economies finally collapsed in what was the worst economic depression in recorded history.

All across Imperial Europe and the CSA, millions found themselves unemployed, homeless and starving, despite living in the most developed and rich countries in the entire world. Additionally, issues like hyperinflation and mass bankrupcy of businesses made it unreasonably difficult to impossible for people to find new work, afford shelter or pay for items vital for survival.

Because of this, anti-establishment politics exploded in popularity, with the left-wing and right-wing opposition in both Germany and the CSA surging in membership and power.

Germany miraculously managed to recover from the crisis, as economic leadership was compitent enough to use the Empire's vast resources to heal society from the major blow, with new reforms introducing mechanics to bounce back the system from such depressions, as well as new insurance organizations founded to help the civilians affected. This being said, though, Germany would never again see the power it used to prior to the crisis.

The CSA, meanwhile, was brought to its knees, as the already unstable situation was now verging on civil war, as violence between the Civil Rights Movement and KKK were at their prime during the late 1940s, and had it not been for the CSA's authoritarian government forcing stability into effect, a collapse certainly would've happened as a result.

Had the right-wing opposition in either power taken power in response to the crisis, World War 2 certainly would've broken out in the late 1940s or early 1950s.

As for its foreign significance, this was a decisive victory for both Russia and the Internationale.

As for the Internationale, the Great Depression was direct and explicit evidence that capitalism was an inefficient, backward and anti-human system that needed to be abolished. While people in Germany and the CSA were suffering, the Internationale only needed democratic referendums and policy reforms at most to be able to bounce back, and even then this only concerned market-syndicalist sectors of the economy, meanwhile planned-economy sectors faced no significant issues whatsoever aside from external trade being affected.

As for Russia, its adopted system of Corporatism also managed to make an impressive resilience to the recession, as the union between the state oligarchy and financial elite was extremely efficient in bouncing back the system from the bust. This also inspired German economic ministers to adopt similar policies and reforms in-line with Russia's system, with corporatism implemented in many areas of the German economy.

2.) The Atlanta Democracy Act = In 1949, after 14 years of grueling struggle, the Civil Rights Movement in the CSA finally managed to achieve its victory.

With the KKK decisively ostracized as savage and anti-human due to the atrocities comitted against peaceful protestors, and with the mainstream Confederate government on the verge of collapse due to the Great Depression, it was the Civil Rights Movement that finally had the ability to take over and change Southern society for the better.

In this act, the original U.S. constitution was revitalized into effect, with the American South reassuming the mantel of liberal democracy and the immutable right of universal individual freedom. The CSA was therefore named into the "Federal Republic of South Columbia", giving the South a more democratic and tolerant title. Additionally, all segregation and social chauvinist policy was criminalized by constitutional law, not only ending the institution of slavery, but abolishing institutionalized chauvinism altogether.

Most significantly, however, the new government was the first major colonial power to instate mass decolonization. Upon the foundation of the Federal Republic, the first president, Martin Luther King Sr., passed the Human Freedom Act into effect, giving independence to all of the former CSA's colonies around the world. The countries were still tied to South Columbia socio-economically and geo-politically, however the governments were finally soverign and able to instate whatever domestic and foreign policies they wanted on their own accords.

With multiple conflicts arising even before this, this finally began the German-Confederate Split. While the former CSA managed to reform into a more progressive system, the German Empire doubled down on its world empire and colonialism, claiming that South Columbia had become a decadent and hedonistic traitor to European civilization.

The Berlin-Jacksonville Axis was officially disbanded on November of 1949, and in its place South Columbia established the League of Nations as its own military-diplomatic alliance, meanwhile the Mitteleuropa centered around Germany was elevated from simply an economic bloc into the unilateral sphere of influence for Germany, with the Reichsmarkszone as the economic bloc of the alliance, the Militärspakt as the military bloc of the alliance, and the Nationalversicherungsbündnis as the diplomatic bloc of the alliance.

This was met with mixed reception from the other factions of the Cold War:

1) For the Internationale, although this was a major defeat for both imperialism and authoritarian capitalism, the LoN had now emerged as a democratic alternative to socialism, as it was the first time in decades that a major capitalist superpower maintained a functioning democracy.

2) For Russia, this did represent an excellent divide-and-conquer opportunity to weaken the competition, however the LoN's ideology proved to be just as dangerous as Syndicalism to its ideology, as now even anti-socialist elements of society could find a reason to support human liberation.

3.) The Han Renaissance = Ever since China's triumph against Japanese imperialism in 1944, Mao Tse-Tung began the Zhongguo Rejuvination Project in 1945, which would see China rise to power to a level where it became yet another wheel in the Cold War.

In just half a decade, the brutally forceful policies of Mao Tse-Tung and his dictatorship managed to recover the country from the conflict at a staggering rate, with the infrastructure and industry rebuilt all already by the turn of the 1950s.

Additionally, Mao also established the foundations for the country's future industrialization, as now the industries previously controlled by foreign financial interests from European empires were seized into the hands of China, setting the foundations for China to eventually advance into a major industrial superpower.

For Russia and Germany, the rise of China into its own major power was a disaster for its geo-political hegemonies.

For Russia, the Lotus regime had removed much of the incentives in East Asia for their governments to align wih the slavic titan, as now an asian equivalent had arisen that could more intimately address people's concerns against colonialism; although China wasn't any less oppressive in practice, for East Asia specifically it was easier for the Asian behemoth to convince the poor and desperate to their sides.

For Germany, meanwhile, the rise of China as its own superpower posed a huge threat to its influence in Asia, as now the new proxy could've potentially obliterated European colonialism in the continent, assuming that Mao and his regime hypothetically played their cards correctly.

For the Internationale and League of Nations, though, since these 2 were democracies and their causes were based on human freedom instead of elite interests or explicit rejection of human freedom, Lotus China simply represented an additional oppressive regime to be opposed, and if anything the additional division of the authoritarian/imperialist world was more beneficial to their causes than a detriment.

4.) The Ottoman Collapse = Already being unstable and weak, the Iran-Turkish War was basically a death blow to the Ottoman Empire, as whatever internal stability or geo-political power projection the Ottomans enjoyed during the 1920s/1930s were obliterated by the humiliatingly destructive failure of the conflict.

Because of this, in 1947, the Ottoman Empire finally collapsed, with the former empire completely divided by independent, self-contained new countries. Hejaz, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Kurdistan and Yemen all emerged as brand new countries, meanwhile the former Turkish colonies in Caucasia and Tripoltania obtained full independence. Turkey itself was relegated to its demographic base in Anatolia.

Additionally, Greece and Bulgaria also annexed some territory from the former Empire, as Bulgaria managed to militarily expand into the Istanbul province, meanwhile ethnically Greek territories voted to join the government in Athens.

This represented a massive victory for anti-imperialism, not only in a short-term effective sense but in a wider ideological level.

Previously, it was understood amongst imperialists that Entente society was too decadent and socially liberal to maintain colonialism in the long-term, and the hardline militaristic governments of Germany and the CSA would be what would allow imperialism to survive permanently.

The collapse of the Ottomans, however, showed that anti-colonial resistance was possible regardless of how strong the grip of the colonial masters were, and so following 1947, dissent across the colonial world surged as people in Africa and colonized Asia rose up and organized for their rights as human beings.

5.) The Wunderwaffeprojekt - The final and conclusive event of this transitionary period, this involved the introduction of a brand new weapon that could completely transform not only the dynamic of the Cold War, but the way war as a whole was understood.

In 1942, German scientists, in co-operation with multiple German firms and the government, managed to successfully invent the first ever Nuclear Power Plants after being able to successfully synthecize atomic fission, intended as an environmentally-friendly and hyper-efficient alternative to fossil fuels.

However, the Imperial regime had an alternate interest in the technology. Although it was adopted into civilian use to an extent, the military oligarchy of the country saw the potential to use fission as an unbelievably efficient explosive device, one which would've hypothetically intimidated any and all geo-political opposition into submission.

Despite protests from many of the original nuclear scientists, the German government began the Wunderwaffeprojekt in 1946 as a top-secret project to invent the first ever atomic bomb. After multiple different failed prototypes, the first ever properly functional atomic bomb was finally invented in 1953.

Attempting to use it as a geo-political tactic of asserting dominance, the first ever successful atomic bomb test was recorded on camera in the desolate glaciers of Antarctica.

In the total astonishment of even the German military elite, the bomb was by far the most destructive weapon ever made. In just a single blast, an entire city's worth of surface area was levelled.

All structures that were set up as props were entirely annihilated, and analysts later estimated that a war-time use of the bomb would've singlehandedly equalled thousands of conventional carpet-bombing runs at once.

In its most infamous character, however, the nuclear bomb's scale on a purely visual level was unfathomable, as the mushroom cloud was enourmous enough to reach the skyline.

It is this that truly represented an irreversible shift in the Cold War. World War 2 now no longer simply meant a repeat of the Great War, but rather the potential conflict was an existential dread of a total nuclear holocaust that would've obliterated civilization entirely and set back humanity by millennia.

By the turn of the 1960s, pretty much every superpower in the world had these new nuclear weapons:
1) The Internationale were the first to develop the technology after Germany, with the first test conducted in a wasteland in North Canada in 1955.
2) South Columbia was the second to develop the technology after Germany, with the first test conducted in a completely uninhabited desert in the Sahara in 1956.
3) Russia was the third to develop the technology after Germany, with the first test conducted in a wasteland in Siberia in 1958.
4) China was the fourth and last to develop the technology after Germany, with the first test conducted in a desolate area within the Tibetan mountains in 1964, although its explosive yield was laughable compared to the other powers.

This effectively renderred World War 2 a realistic impossibility, as now a conflict would've been tantamount to the end of the world, and only the most mentally ill and psychotic at this point would even consider war seriously, though as it would slowly become clear these demographics unfortunately weren't exempt from the fields of politics.

1953 - 1988 (The Nuclear Cold War) = The latter phase of the Cold War saw the conflict de-escalate into being much more indirect and subtle.

Previously, it was only thanks to the exhausted circumstances of the post-Great War world that another major conflict was prevented. By the early 1950s until 1953, the geo-political situation in the world was similar to the early 1910s before 1914, as Russia and Germany were just 1 excuse away from starting yet another world-wide conflict.

The Nuclear Bomb, however, now added an indiscriminately universal incentive to avoid such a tragedy, as now there realistically wouldn't be any victorious scenario for anyone whatsoever.

Because of this, pretty much all sides of the conflict resolved to competing with each other in a geo-political chess game, only indirectly coming into conflict without any intention to actually come into full conflict.

What was originally just a 2-sided conflict within the West specifically, the Cold War had now diversified into a universal-spanning 5-way conflict:

1.) The Berlin-Jacksonville Axis (German Empire) = After the invention of the Atomwaffen, as well as the Great Depression, a major shift in German politics was seen.

The invention of nuclear weapons basically destroyed the right-wing opposition of Germany, as now their warmongering ideology was tantamount to supporting the apocalypse and the end of human society.

Anti-war protests across Germany forced the pro-world war far-right parties down into ostracized obscurity, and by the mid-1960s the political landscape of the country was polarized into a binary conflict between the right-wing monarchist military-imperialist oligarchal establishment, versus the left-wing opposition consisting of everything to pro-democratic social conservatives to hardline leftist syndicalists. Whatever parties and officials weren't shut down and arrested either joined the establishment or had decided to abandon politics entirely.

The only surviving far-right opposition was a terrorist organization known as the Atomwaffen, a particularly extreme wing of the former NSDAP that supported nuclear holocaust as the key to establishing a racially pure Aryan utopia.

The Atomwaffen would go on to conduct some of the worst terrorist attacks in Germany during the Cold War, including the Leipzig Bombing in 1962 and the Berlin Plane Attacks in 1989, which would go on to completely discredit the far-right in Germany among decent, common society.

As for Germany's situation geo-politically, the Empire basically lost its former status of unipolar hegemony. Not only did its competition become much stronger over the decades, but its own situation was slowly deteriorating.

The homeland of the Empire was itself under social turmoil, as now the push for socialism was never stronger in light of the Great Depression. Worker's strikes and leftist protests were effectively normalized by the mid-1960s, and the government itself was forced to concede to calls for free healthcare, trade union representation and labour protections.

Although the Makhno Conspiracy was successfully shut down by 1951, Germany's Osteuropa neo-colonies had become significantly more unstable, as people increasingly grew discontent against the imperial regime. Riots and street battles constantly erupted between the neo-colonial establishments and anti-establishment underground organizations, and the Imperial government had to increasingly pour more and more resources into enforcing its rule over the countries.

For its overseas colonies, German rule was growing increasingly weaker, as the investments in colonial industry ironically resulted in major empowerment of the natives. By the early 1970s, for example, Mittelafrika's population was 10x that of Germany, with only 1-3% being ethnically European, and so it became increasingly impossible for Germany to maintain such a disproportionately larger world of enslaved subjects.

As for its allies, Germany had the USA, North Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania and Finland as surviving allies to its hegemony.

Once the CSA democratized and liberalized, much of Germany's original allies, already leaning more towards democracy, had defected to South Columbia, with Germany losing power over Scandinavia and Ireland.

2.) The Worker's Internationale of Syndicates (UNASSR/UEBSSR/France/North Italy/Britain) - The latter half of the Cold War saw Syndicalism rapidly prove itself a success.

Due to various incidents of conflict such as the Battle of Toulouse, political extremism within Syndicalism had become largely criminalized and socially ostracized, with Centre-Syndicalism cemented as the default norm and as the most progressive, flexible and tolerant iteration of Syndicalism.

This made Syndicalist society as a whole much more peaceful and stable, as now people had much more freedom to safely disagree and debate on policy details, and people in general had become much more tolerant and accepting of each other regardless of personal ideology.

This also resulted in much faster social development and economic growth. Canada ascended to be among the world's 5 top economies, meanwhile Bengal began serious industrialization somewhere in the late 1940s as the agrarian-industrialist debate had largely calmed down, and the European bloc of the Internationale was much more unified than before.

Syndicalism had also seen major expansions geo-politically.

By 1953, the Internationale had gained Libya, Japan, South Korea, Romania and Greece as additional members.

Also, the successes of syndicalism and socialist democracy also resulted in major growth of popularity in the ideology around the world, with major socialist sub-cultures forming within the other 4 alliances of the Cold War.

3.) The League of Nations (South Columbia/Liberia/West India) - In the latter half of the Cold War, the role Southern America played saw a total transformation.

Rather than being a more brutal equivalent to Germany, the country saw a total overhaul in the complete opposite direction, becoming a champion of democratic capitalism and social liberalism, proving that human freedom and economic capitalism weren't nercessarily mutually exclusive.

Not only did its decolonization programs add immensely to the civil rights dissent within the colonized world, but the non-socialist alternative of democracy also saw a massive surge of anti-establishment support within Germany and Russia, as now people didn't necessarily have to be socialist to be pro-democratic.

Although the League of Nations and Internationale remained separate alliances, this was the only binary relation where the two alliances weren't in conflict with each other.

Although the two fundamentally disagreed in socio-economics and in how democracy was to be realized, both were still fundamentally opposed to human oppression and imperialism, and so the two set aside their differences for this period of the Cold War, standing together in solidarity against German-oriented imperialism and Russian-/Chinese-oriented Fascism.

This peaceful state of affairs was finalized in the Manchester Liberty Agreement of 1957, which involved the Internationale and LoN officially sign a universal non-aggression pact with each other across all member states of both alliances.

As for geo-political expanse, the LoN consisted of South Columbia, Liberia, Oman, Cuba, Arizona, West India, Turkey, Ireland, Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

Just like the Internationale, all members of the alliance were equally independent, though Liberia, West India and South Columbia were the de-facto heads of the alliance, being the most populated and/or technologically developed.

4.) The Brotherhood of God (Russia) = Russia did not change much, however the Wrangelian position of opposing World War 2 had decisively won out as a result of the invention of the nuclear bomb, as the Tihkonians and even the Rozdaevskians had at this point adopted the same view.

The Rozdaevskians managed to survive as a faction within Russia, however their ideological approach had shifted from supporting World War 2 to advocating for a more complex and subtle conspiracy to establish a grand Russian empire without starting a major global conflict.

Rodzaevsky was by far the figure pushing the hardest for interventionism, advocating for Russia to establish multiple regimes around the world and fight proxy wars in support of the new sattelites, though only in limited cases was this actually adopted.

Socio-economically, Russia managed to successfully elevate itself from a humiliated, agrarian third-world country into an industrialized superpower, having one of the largest militaries in the world as well as one of the most renouned engineering sectors in the world.

The population had also exploded in the country, thanks to the modernization policies put into place. By the turn of the 1960s, Russia's population had grown to about 170 million people.

Additionally, the first supreme patriarch of the country in this phase, Georgy Zhukov, implemented a series of reforms that de-escalated the brutally repressive policies of the regime, softening the theocracy into semi-authoritarianism instead of total totalitarianism.
The regime still held an iron grip on the population that extended itself to a personal level, however the treatment itself was moderated, with political opposition allowed peaceful exile and with ethnic minorities given legitimate rights, albeit still subjected to Apartheid-style regulation.

Geo-politically, Russia had gained major influence within West Asia, obtaining Iran, Azerbajian, East Turkestan, Pakistan, and Somalia as additional sattelites of its hegemony.

Following the Somali-Ethiopian War, Somalia pursued an alliance with Russia, as now they had decisively alienated themselves from both the CSA and Germany in the mid-1930s.

5.) Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere (China) = The Lotus People's Republic of China was effectively the Asian eqivalent to the Confederacy, though with an even more oppressive and fanatical ideology enforcing the ideology.

Ethnic minorities in China that weren't Han Chinese were explicitly subjected to slavery just as African-Americans were in the CSA, with Tibetans and Mongolians in particular fully legible to be bought and sold as property of ethnic Mandarin-Chinese people. In reality, every-day Mandarins couldn't own these slaves, and instead it was the regime and its elites, as well as Mandarin settlers in Tibet and Inner Mongolia, that had said victims as personal property.

Demographics who were ethnically Han but non-Mandarin, meanwhile, were still respected as autonomous human beings, however Apartheid segregation was subjected against them, with the Gao System establishing the areas that were predominately non-Mandarin as semi-colonial administrations of Bejing.

In 1951, Mao Tse-Tung passed away prematurely due to a war-time injury during the Second Sino-Tibetan War, with his son Wei Tse-Tung taking his place as the totalitarian dictator of the regime.

Wei was even more extreme than Mao, seeking to form a massive Chinese Empire that dominated the entirety of the Asian continent. In the long-term, Wei also sought to completely eliminate all ethnic non-Mandarins within China, claiming them to be subhuman and existential threats to Chinese civilization.

For the duration of his actual rule, however, he never pursued these horrific goals, focusing mostly on enforcing his own rule and in trying to elevate China into an industrialized superpower.

Socio-economically, Lotus China was just as totalitarian as Vintage-Era Russia, with the regime extending its grip on the population to an intimately controlling level that extended to the daily lives of the population. Lotus China was also the first mass-scale centrally-planned economy in the world, although unlike in some Syndicalist countries this was in service of the elite instead of a non-market socialist democracy.

However, this model of society was far less successful than in Russia, as in reality China's population was far too enourmous and spread-out for such a project to be successful. Gaps of control plagued the regime's expanses constantly, and the regime was extremely reliant on blind trust among elites and partisan support of militarized police to surpress opposition.

That being said, however, China did see a successful, albeit slow and unstable industrialization process. Wei's Five Year Plans saw the foundation of future industrialization in the country, and the population in China exploded as a result of improved agricultural policies and technology.

Geo-politically, Lotus China had Burma, East Indonesia, and the Phillipines as external sattelites at its peak extent.

These were by far the least autonomous sattelites out of the other 4 world factions, as they were effectively treated as neo-colonies similar to Osteuropa.

The following conflicts were mainstream during the Nuclear Cold War:

*] In Europe:

1) The Trianon Accords (1965) = For decades, the Balkans had always been in turmoil during the Vintage Cold War. Although not relevant to the geo-political conflict, a major civil rights movement existed within the whole peninsula against Hungarian and Bulgarian imperialism, as both Empires implemented Apartheid and ethnic cleansing policies against the domestic peoples.

By the mid-1960s, the peninsula was verging on a Third Balkan War, with the Hungarian and Bulgarian Empires both verging on complete collapse.

Wanting to avoid such destabilization so close to their borders, Germany resolved to peacefully reform its sphere of influence in the Balkans to resolve the conflict in a way that maintained its hegemony over the peninsula as much as possible. In the Trianon Accords of 1965, the peninsula was partitioned into the following new divisions:

a) Greece annexed all of Thrace, meanwhile Romania reannexed Dobruga and territories from Hungary east of the Carpathian Mountains.

b) Hungary's Empire was divided into the Kingdom of Hungary, Kingdom of Illyria, Kingdom of Serbia and Kingdom of Transylvania, remaining under Mitteleuropa. The Republic of Macedonia was also part of Mitteleuropa. The Republic of Slovakia was even added as an additional neo-colony of the German Empire.

c) Finally, the Orthodox Republic of Bulgaria replaced the preceding Tsardom, being Russia's first sattelite in Europe.

Although Germany's grip was much more definitive and secure than before in the Balkans, the empire also lost major influence in the region, losing not only land but also a major ally in the peninsula.

2) The Osteuropa Civil Rights Movement (1956-1994) = With the German Empire increasingly growing weaker, civil rights movements across Osteuropa also rose up in opposition to German Imperialism, calling either for total independence or at least for equal rights between ethnic Germans and the native Eastern Europeans.

It's widely agreed among historians that this truly began in 1956, with the Sevastopol Incident involving a peaceful protest against ethnic displacement of Slavs in the city being shut down by violent police crackdown.

The movement spanned all across Germany's sphere of influence in Osteuropa:

a) The Poznan Polish Party = This was the faction agitating against German imperialism in majority-polish provinces within Ostpreußen, advocating to join with the government in Warsaw.

b) The Warsaw Independence Party = This was the faction agitating for Polish independence.

c) The Cossack Coalition of Soverignty = This was the faction agitating for Ukrainian, Crimean and Don-Cossack independence. Some internal factions sought all 3 states to unite, others sought to simply establish soverign governments within the already-existing states, and some advocated for additional plurality to represent different causes/ethnic groups.

d) The Baltic Independence League = This was the faction agitating for Estonian, Latvian and Lithuanian independence. Like with the CCS, some internal factions sought all 3 nations to unite, while others sought to simply establish soverign governments for all 3 ethnic groups.

e) The Minsk Belarusian Party = This was the faction agitating for Belarusian independence. Some advocated for total soverignty, while others sought to unite with the government in Moscow as an additional emirate of Orthodox Eurasia.

Initially fringes, these groups all eventually became mainstream over time, as even Germans in the heart of the empire itself started protesting for dissolving the Osteuropa system.

3) The Don Missile Crisis (1979) = This was by far the closest call from a nuclear holocaust during the later Cold War, being the only major incident that directly concerned nuclear weapons.

In 1979, Russia decided to stand up to German nuclear presence in Crimea by installing ICBMs along the section of the Don River under its control. Germany managed to obtain intel on the project thanks to Ukrainian agents, and so a major geo-political controversy broke out on both sides.

Some military officers argued for a nuclear strike on Russia/Germany as a show of dominance, meanwhile others opposed such an attack on account of preventing the end of the world.

Eventually, the pro-nuclear factions in both Berlin and Moscow agreed to concede defeat, as they came to their senses and realized what was being gambled with.

Eventually, both sides agreed to end the crisis with Russia agreeing to relocate its missiles to the Urals, meanwhile Germany agreed to relocate its missiles to the Alps.

*] In Asia:

1) The Indonesian Independence War (1956-1973) = The Netherlands was by far the colonial power that suffered the worst from colonial decline, as it was basically an ant compared to the size of its colony of Indonesia in natural resources, territory and population all at once.

Given this, the Indonesian Independence War broke out in 1956, as independence movements across the islands exploded across Dutch Indonesia. The Dutch government found itself hopelessly incapacitated from submitting the colony. For every Dutch soldier the Amsterdam government shipped, there were about 15 Indonesians fighting against them.

Due to this, Germany eventually resolved to intervene in the conflict, joining the war on the side of the Dutch colony. Even this didn't help the situation, as the Wehrmacht and Luftwaffe found itself outmanuvered by the guerilla jungle-warfare of the natives, and even Germany's manpower wasn't enough to overwhelm the islands.

Eventually, by 1971, Germany decided to concede defeat and retreat from Indonesia, and in 1972 the Dutch decided to completely give up as well, with the Indonesians finally gaining full independence. The war ended in 1973, with a syndicalist democracy in the west, a chinese neo-colony in the middle, and a Papuan military dictatorship in the east.

This not only massively encouraged and fueled anti colonialist civil rights movements across the colonial world, but it also firmly disillusioned imperialist Europe against colonialism, as the brutal losses of life and the atrocities experienced in the East Indies had decisively swayed public opinion against imperialism.

Portugal resolved to give Angola and Mozambique full independence in 1974, not wanting another Indonesia for themselves, and by the turn of the 1980s the German Empire was the only major colonial empire that still existed.

2) The Hindu Desegregation (1957) = After decades of Hindu Apartheid in West India, the Delhi government, after facing pressure from the League of Nations and with civil rights movements forming for equality, conceded to social egalitarianism before such a conflict even began in the large-scale.

In 1957, the Delhi Equality Act was signed into effect, fully abolishing ethnic and racial segregation in West India, as well as reforming the system into a socially egalitarian liberal democracy.

3) The Withering of the Zedong Flower (1978-1988) = By the mid-1970s, the problems of internal unity and cohesion had come to a head, as by this point the population of China had exploded to around 1 billion people, making totalitarianism even more impossible than before.

In one last desperate measure to secure power definitively, Wei Tse-Tung initiated the Cultural Revolution in 1978, effectively declaring total war against any and all societal opposition to the Lotus regime.

This began the Chinese Mini-Civil War, or just the Chinese Civil War depending on the perspective. Although there was no organized movement of opposition against Bejing, the sectarian violence was on the level of a civil war, with many people taking up arms against the government and with the government using lethal weapons against protests and riots against the government, in extreme cases even involving chemical weapons used against attempts of civil disobedience.

This also began obliterating China's foreign sphere of influence, as not only did its external economic influence collapse, but China's sattelites also started collapsing, starting in 1984 as this is when Wei was forced to withdraw all military presence from said sattelites:

- .] The Myanmar Civil War (1984-1987)
- .] The Filipino Civil War (1984-1987)
- .] The Kupang Uprising (1984)

Most importantly, however, this is when Wei finally dropped his reservations to postpone his plans on genocide, both due to the declining situation of his regime and his mental health.

In what is today known as the Holocaust, about 40 million people were killed in death camps on grounds of being either Atheist, Abrahamically-Affiliated, or Buddhist. Most victims were either shot by firing squad, worked to death, starved to death or intentionally deprived of hygiene to kill the victims by disease.

The mot notorious method of execution was the Gas Chamber, in which the victims were herded into rooms like sardines and then murdered en-masse with poisonous gas, using either gas-products designed to sterilize clothes or lethal gas used in the Great War.

To this day, this genocide is regarded as the worst large-scale industrial murder operation in human history.

*] In Africa:

1) The Northwest African War (1960-1963) = With the CSA dissolved, Vichy France lost its main source of support against the civil rights movement within its borders, and so the early 1960s would see the demise of the final remnant of pre-Great War France.

Civil Rights movements across the exiled colonial government took up arms and revolted against the Vichy regime. With support from Germany, the Vichy government managed to barely survive for 3 years, but by 1963 the Vichy government was forced to giving up their land, establishing its final exile within Imperial Germany in what was basically a glorified clubhouse.

The ex-colonies, meanwhile, divided themselves into Syndicalist Tunisia, Syndicalist Berberia and Morroco, the last one a country that was fully neutral in the Cold War.

2) The Mittelafrika War (1975-1994) = Inspired by Indonesia, multiple anti-colonial factions within Mittelafrika revolted for independence and anti-colonialism, by far the largest conflict in African history.

Initially being just small, isolated and remote insurrections, the African Spring of 1985 would see the conflict explode into a full-blown civil war, as Africans across the titanic colony saw the opportunity to finally be free of European imperialism.

Although Germany was by itself much stronger than the Netherlands, its was still tiny compared to Mittelafrika, with the colony having about 10x the population, being larger than 3 Germanies combined territorially, and with the Empire ironically extremely dependant on the colony for its own economic survival.

Of course, the Empire didn't give in to conceding the Africans independence, knowing that the fall of the crown jewel would mean the total collapse of the Reich as a whole, however pretty much everyone with half a mind knew that, in reality, any actual victory was impossible.

3) The Abyssinian Spring (1976) = In 1976, something very unique happened. In what was basically the only time ever in history, socialism came to power in Ethiopia not by violent revolution, but by peaceful vote. The preceding kingdom had at this point given up on maintaining power, and so no violent resistance was necessary.

This was significant for the Internationale, as it dissolved a conception that was common at the time, which held that violent revolution was the only possible path to liberation. This decisively proved that this wasn't the case, and so the general image of Syndicalism saw major improvement following this event.

4) The Sudanese Civil War (1981-1990) = In 1981, after decades of corruption following its independence from Egypt, Sudan fell into civil war, with South Sudan obtaining independence as a syndicalist democracy, meanwhile the North was in conflict between socialists and islamic fundamentalists, the former eventually diversifying into a general pro-democratic coalition.

This was probably the most severe point of tension against Russian theocracy and Western democracy, being the only time the two came into explicit conflict against each other.

By 1990, though, both factions in Sudan came to a stalemate, and so both sides agreed to split the country among themselves between the pro-democratic and Western-aligned West Sudan and the islamic fundamentalist and Russian-aligned East Sudan.

*] In the Americas:

1) The Ohio Coup (1956) = With the fallout from the Great Depression and the fall of the CSA, socialism in the US saw a renaissance in popularity, with groups advocating to join the UNASSR winning mainstream levels of popularity during the late 1940s and early-mid 1950s.

In response, Germany sponsored a military coup in the US, with the US military taking over the country in a Military Junta. The new government violently surpressed and purged socialist elements in the country, and the new government efficiently entrenched the US as a German proxy of influence.

2) The Santiago Revolution (1958) = In 1958, Syndicalism took power over Chile in a revolutionary coup, becoming the first and so far only Latin American country to adopt non-capitalist socialism into practice.

This triggered Germany to accelerate involvement into Latin America politically, funding multiple paramilitary and partisan anti-syndicalist and right-wing groups across Latin America to surpress socialism in the countries concerned by any means necessary.

3) The Latin American Split (1949-1988) = Ever since the democratization of South Columbia, Germany and the LoN began competing with each other for influence in Latin America, with both sides attempting to either assert imperialistic-economic hegemony or to secure democracy in the countries.

Although Germany initially had the head-start, South Columbia slowly reasserted influence over time, with German influence isolated to Guyana exclusively by 1988.

*] In general:

1) The Cold Crop Revolution (1959-1970) = Ever since the founding of the UNASSR and Orthodox Eurasia, both Canada and Russia worked hard to try and make their countries more habitable in order to boost their populations.

Already before this, Canada and Russia invested in major infrastructural projects that helped establish new communities and population centers in Siberia and North Canada, with the UNASSR having a population of about 50 million by the turn of 1959.

In 1959, however, these efforts would see the ultimate payoff, as scientists working in Canada finally discovered the Cold Crop, a genetically-modified series of agricultural products that could survive the frigid climates of Siberia and Canada.

This began a massive population boom in both Russia and Canada, as now both enjoyed large explosions in demographic rates. By the turn of the 1970s, Canada achieved a population of about 160 million people, meanwhile Russia's population boomed to about 350 million people.

The population growth rates stagnated during the 1970s, as the Cold Crop wasn't limitless in its potential, though this did not mean that the change was negligible, as it made both Canada and Russia much more significant and proportionally larger in world society than before.

2) The Space Race (1976-1990) = By far the most light-hearted conflict of the entire Cold War, during the 1980s a competition was underway between Germany, Russia, the Internationale and the LoN over who could first send the first man into space travel, and then the first man to the moon.
China barely even had an airforce, and so their participation was out of the question.

The former conflict lasted 1976-1983. For this conflict specifically, the Internationale simply wasn't interested as people saw better things to worry about, though this obviously didn't mean that people in general weren't fascinated by what was happening.

.) Germany was the first to make the attempt in 1980, however the rocket was unable to lift off the ground, as it was revealed that financial embezzlement had deprived the investments of fuel necessary to get the craft out of orbit.

.) Russia was the second to make the attempt in 1982, which did see a successful takeoff, however only a sattelite was placed into orbit, as a properly functional astronaut suit wasn't achieved.

.) Finally, South Columbia made the achivement in 1983, with the Apollo Sattelite put into a full revolution around Earth and with the crew and sattelite successfully returned safely.

The latter conflict lasted 1985-1990. This time, the Internationale finally had the interest to participate:

.) Germany did manage to land a sattelite on the Moon in 1987, however it wasn't manned by anything living.

.) Russia was initially involved, however due to financial and corruption problems the Russian Space Program was temporarily shut down in 1988.

.) In a twist, both the LoN and Internationale decided to work together on going to the Moon, and in 1990 the first successful moon landing was made with South Columbian, Liberian, Canadian and Bengali astronauts stepping foot on the Moon for the first time in human history.

Although not significant socio-economically, this represented a major political and symbolic victory for Western democracy, as it showed that, ultimately, human freedom would lead to the most progress for human society.

By the late 1980s, it became clear to most people that it would be democracy, be it via the liberal capitalism of the LoN or the syndicalist socialism of the Internationale, that would win the Cold War.

The German Empire had withered into a shadow of its former self. Once enjoying uncontested world hegemony, the Kaiserreich was now a desperate, wounded animal plagued by institutional corruption, social disillusionment and counter-cultural opposition, and a failing economy that was decimated by annual financial recessions and depressions. Germany was also almost completely isolated to itself, as only the US, South Italy, Vatican and the Mitteleuropan Balkans remained as allies/sattelites.

Lotus China was at this point on the verge on total collapse. Even the regime itself was divided, as Wei only had control over Manchuria and Provincial Bejing, meanwhile the majority of the country was already declined into a military/party oligarchy that, although allied to him, was entirely independent of Wei's control.

Orthodox Russia was by far the most successful authoritarian regime, however it still suffered from major problems of corruption, economic stagnation and social discontent, and it would be certain to collapse if it didn't reform itself somehow.

Western Democracy, meanwhile, more-or-less only grew with time, and by this point the LoN and Internationale enjoyed the most successful economies in the world at the time.

It was only a matter of time until the Cold War would end, and in 1988 the dominoes finally began to fall.

1988 - 2000 (The End of the Cold War) - The Cold War would begin to end in 1988, when the Lotus regime in China finally collapsed.

In 1988, the Shanxi Liberation Army marched to Bejing and enroached the city after an encirclement. Being the final straw of his rule, Wei Tse-Tung decided to stay in Bejing and commit suicide by gunshot to the head.

Shortly after, whatever survived of the Lotus regime capitulated to the opposition, as even though they were autonomous, they were still dependant on Wei's Manchurian industry and political organization for their authority to survive.

Chinese totalitarianism was finally over.

For the next 2 years, China was administered under a provisinal republican government, similar to India in the early 1920s.

Just like with India as well, the plurality differences of internal factions made it impossible for a reconciliation to secure Chinese unity, and so the country divided itself similarly to India in 1991, though this time the divisions were even more numerous, as China's population in the turn of the 1990s was far higher than India in the early 1920s.

However, China did not want to be submissive to foreign superpowers ever again, as the Century of Humiliation was still something very relevant to people even with the hyperbolic Han nationalism of the Lotus regime, and so the Zhongguo Alliance was formed as a mutual alliance among the new states in order to secure Chinese soverignty on the world stage.

Additionally, in December of 1988, the provisional government released the Wuhan Files, exposing all of the atrocities commited with Wei Tse-Tung responsible, as well as the unhinged and hateful ideology that fueled his regime.

The release of the Wuhan Files finally began the societal chain reaction to end the Cold War, as now the horrifically brutal nature of human tyranny and oppression were nakedly exposed without reservation.

Given this, the 1990s would be the final decade of the Cold War, being the endgame of Russian totalitarianism, as well as Imperial Germany:

*] In Russia, supreme patriarch Boris Yeltsin, being in power since 1974 after Zhukov's passing, was demoted from power in 1993, being replaced by Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gorbachev immediately began Glasnost and Perestroika, dismantling all remaining elements of political totalitarianism within Russia.

Politically and socially, the first multi-party elections were held in 1993, the secret police was finally abolished, and the church and military were no longer allowed to interfere in the daily lives of the population, mandating the right to privacy and personal freedom into Russian law as a basic human right. Apartheid over ethnic minorities was finally abolished and criminalized in 1994, with indigenous Siberians and ethnic Kazahs officially enjoying the same legal rights and priveliges and Russians.

Economically, Gorbachev finally opened the economy to foreign trade and investment, with external economic entities allowed to establish business and co-operative contracts in the country, albeit still maintaining restrictions on account of preserving national independence and in preventing exploitation of labour and/or natural resources. Markets and trade unions were also legalized, with everyone allowed to establish businesses and with worker representation finally possible.

Despite his efforts, however, Gorbachev was unable to reform the government to the extent that he wanted, as his position was still de-facto just a managerial one, and the wider Russian oligarchy still maintained the real power over society.
With head priest Alexy II as unofficial representative, a lot of asterisks were put on Gorbachev's reforms in order to maintain the power of the theocracy.

Multi-party elections only involved parties that were deemed "Decent by the rule of God", and any officials considered "heretical" were still exiled from the system to secure the authority of the theocracy on a fundamental and substantive level.

As for social freedom, the regime still maintained censorship and consolidation of the media, and the church still had strong stakes in institutions of academia and entertainment. Any films, series or video games that were mainstream in Russia were either propaganda or were designed soley for the financial profit of the Russian elite. People were allowed to make their own entertainment by themselves, however there was no realistic ability for such projects to gain public popularity, as this was denounced as "social destabilization".
Although Russian apartheid was institutionally abolished, de-facto segregation and prejudice still ran rampantly within Orthodox Eurasia, with egalitarian policies generally ignored, meanwhile neo-segregationist policies were clearly biasedly favoured.

Economically, foreign investment was restricted to Special Economic Zones (SEZs), meanwhile the already pre-established corporate and state monopolies still wielded hegemony in the country, meanwhile foreign influence only existed for the benefit of the Russian elite.
At the same time, worker's rights were constantly left ignored, with economic elites more-or-less free to exploit the population as they wanted; trade unions in Russia were all compromized by the state, meanwhile anything remotely independent was actively purged as "anarchist" and/or "Western-controlled" "insurrections".
People also weren't allowed to establish autonomous enterprises unless they were already born into the oligarchy, on account of "maintaining social unity and stability".

By 1997, Gorbachev was essentially forced out of power to avoid assassination, and today the man lives in Alaska as an exceptionally reputable figure given the regime's nature.

In his place, Vladimir Putin took power as supreme patriarch in 1997, a conservative oligarch that sought to maintain the status quo as it existed by the time of Gorbachev's exodus, and Perestroika and Glasnost were officially ended shortly after.

Although still authoritarian, Russia was now at least liveably comfortable for the average person, and the regime certainly wouldn't have the ability to revert back to the same level of oppression as before to any extent.

*] The 1990s would see the final endgame of the German Reich, as the Empire would see its total collapse.

The downfall began in 1994, when Angela Merkel was elected Chancellor of the country.

By the time of her ascent, the German Empire was on the verge of total collapse. The colonies were either on the verge of violently overthrowing colonial presence, or the colonies were simply a formality while actual society was already freed of colonial rule by itself. Osteuropa was on the verge of civil war, and riots ran rampant across Germany itself.

For Mitteleafrika specifically, the war effort was at this point not even manned by Germans, instead being lead by African warlords paid and willing to sell their land and people out to the Weltreich.

The most notorious example of social decline was the Munich Commune of 1992, when the protestors and rioters involved were so desperately discontent that they attempted an anarchist society in the city-center. The attempt was plagued by incompitence and disorganization, collapsing in just a week, however it served as a warning to wider society that there needed to be some kind of change in society.

In response, Merkel implemented the Reichsendung and Gesellschaftsfreiheitregeln reforms in February of 1994, the former conceding fully to decolonization and the latter being Germany's equivalents to Perestroika and Glasnost, though in this case the oligarchy didn't have the power or morale to moderate the reforms like in Russia.

Already in the same exact month, Merkel's government ordered the withdrawal of all German presence from Mittelafrika, finally ending the brutal and hopeless war after decades of aimless fighting.

Sierra-Leone and Gambia obtained independence, meanwhile the United Democratic Federation of Central Africa was formed over the main territorial expanse of the ex-colony, the latter being the largest country in the world in terms of population, standing at 1 billion people upon its founding.

Domestically, Merkel also abolished the Gestapo in September, ending the secret police system that served as the main arm of the oligarchy in unofficially surpressing political opposition.

It wasn't until 1995 that Merkel finally had the freedom to truly reform Mitteleuropa.

Already in January, the Potsdam Accords were signed into effect between Germany, the Netherlands, North Spain and Portugal, a mutual agreement that saw the final remnants of European colonialism abolished, finally ending colonialism as a whole and giving freedom to the nations of the world.

For the rest of the year, Merkel also radically reformed the Osteuropa system, giving equal rights to all demographics in Mitteleuropa as a whole.

In the same year as well, the Military Junta in the US was finally abolished, restoring democracy though this time with far less corruption than before.

Simultaneously, Merkel's reforms also started to truly take effect within 1995-1998, with a free market system established in Germany, as well as independent trade unions free to operate as they wanted. Mitteleuropa was also egalitarianized, with all member states outside of the Osteuropa free to interact with the alliance as they saw fit.

1996 and 1997 would also see Germany's sphere outside of Osteuropa collapse:

.) Belgium saw a Syndicalist government take over and Italy was unified under the northern Syndicalist government.

.) Romania annexed Transylvania and Bulgaria annexed Macedonia.

.) Serbia annexed ethnically Serbian territory in provincial Bonsia, and it was also taken over in an orthodox theocratic coup, converting the country into an additional Russian sattelite in Europe.

.) Bosnia, Croatia and Hungary democratized into liberal capitalist states.

However, Merkel's reforms quickly proved to have come far too late, as by the turn of the 1950s corruption had already mostly taken over with the original compitent semi-bureaucracy of oligarchs having collapsed after the Great Depression, with military warlords, political autocrats and corporate cliques being the de-facto leaders of Germany during the Nuclear Cold War.

Unemployment and social destabilization overtook German society rapidly, with the country thrown into a crisis even worse than the Great Depression. By 1998, 15% of the German population was homeless and without work, and society as a whole was basically collaping in on itself, with street battles basically normalized between fascist, socialist, liberal, conservative, etc. groups, with coherent government only maintained by brute force of the imperialist elite.

Mitteleuropa also effectively collapsed, as any substantive German authority was now renderred ineffectual outside of elite-cliques controlling asserts. Had it not been for German oligarchs withholding stakes in the bloc, the countries would've been entirely independent.

1998 would see the final endgame of Imperial Germany, as in April of the year a catastrophe would occur that would represent the final straw.

On the 14th, a major nuclear power plant in the city of Hannover went into meltdown, as systemic corruption had dissolved the necessary supply networks to maintain the safety mechanics of the power plant itself. The workers in the facility desperately tried to prevent a major meltdown, however it proved impossible and the power plant basically collapsed.

The entire city was subjected to deadly levels of radiation, and the entire city was renderred unsafe to live in as a result.

Had it not been for the brave and heroic efforts of rescue workers force-burying the reactor from any activity, the entirety of North-Central Europe could've been directly affected.

This proved to be what finally destroyed the system. Not only did 50,000 people die as a result, with even more thousands of people afflicted with permanent disabilities due to radiation sickness, but it represented the downfall of a city with centuries of history simply due to systemic corruption.

In May, the Osteuropa collapsed completely, with Slovakia, Belgium, Ukraine, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania-Belarus, Crimea and Don-Cossack all finally obtaining total and full independence completely, as the German elites in the bloc were forced to focus completely on Germany in the crisis situation. Belarus was split between Lithuania-Belarus and Russia, and Ukraine went into civil war between a pro-Western syndicalist faction in the NorthWest, versus a pro-Russian theocratic faction in the SouthEast.

June would see the most major change, as the German Civil War finally collapsed the German Empire completely:

a) France and Belgium all annexed territory from the Empire, reuniting the ethincally Latin population into the countries after 89 years of separation.

b) Slovenia, Bohemia, and Luxembourg all gained independence, with Slovenia a Syndicalist democracy, meanwhile Bohemia and Luxembourg became capitalist democracies.

c) Southern Germany saw a full-scale socialist revolution take hold, with the Syndicalist Republic of Germany taking over in Austria, Bavaria and Baden-Wüttenberg.

d) Northern Germany actually saw the fighting, with the Blue Army supporting liberal democracy, meanwhile the Black Army consisted of whatever survived of the dying imperialist oligarchy.

Fighting in North Germany continued for about a year, where both sides fought each other for power over the northern half of the country.

In March of 1999, Poland and Lithuania-Belarus invaded territory controlled by the Black Army, seeking to annex ethnically Lithuanian-Belarusian and Polish territory.

The German Blue Army, Poland and Lithuania Belarus subsequently decimated the attritioned and demoralized Black Army, and by June the last remnants were destroyed in provincial Königsberg. The Treaty of Danzig subsequently secured peace within Central Europe, with the liberally democratic Federal Republic of Germany secured as the legitimate government of North Germany, meanwhile Poland and Lithuania-Belarus annexed and gained legitimacy over their claimed territory.

Finally, on August of 1999, the 2 factions of the Ukrainian Civil War agreed to a peace deal, with the former Hetamanate now divided between the Syndicalist Republic of Ukraine, and the Orthodox Republic of Donbass, the latter finally giving Russia access to the Black Sea via a sattelite state.

The final year of the Cold War would last throughout 2000, also being the only year that didn't involve Germany as its own faction of the conflict.

This year was mainly dominated by conflict between Russia and the West, as both sides were still in tension against each other, particularly over the question of Ukraine.

Throughout the year, diplomats from both sides debated on how the two could reconcile, and it was very possible that a peace-settlement wouldn't have happened at all if people weren't so desperate for calm and safety.

Meanwhile, this would also be the year that would finally see Apartheid as an institution collapse, as in February of the year the Union of South Africa, as well as Rhodesia, were both fully dissolved, replaced by the Union of South African Socialist Republics as the largest syndicalist state in Africa in terms of population and natural resources.

Finally on Christmas Day of 2000, the Brotherhood of God, League of Nations, Central Africa and Internationale came together in a historic agreement, known as the Berlin Summit, to agree on the formation of the United Nations.

The United Nations was a unique organization, as it was the first time in human history that all major powers of the world gathered together on a mutual agreement of peace and prosperity. Human Rights were mandated as a universal moral obligation for all of civilization in general, and all nations around the world would strive for world peace and the utmost possible living standards and freedom for everyone without discrimination as the ultimate goal for society as a whole.

It is with this that all polarities in the world finally agreed to cease hostilities against each other and come together into a mutual agreement of peace as the default state of world society.

The Cold War was finally over.

2000 - 2019 (New Millenium) = So far, the first 19 years of the 21st century have been an era of unprecedented world peace, maturity and prosperity, with not a single war happening anywhere in the world since the Ukrainian Civil War.

In 2001, with the world finally a safe and peaceful place, the UNASSR and South Columbia released the Internet to the public, a brand new, revolutionary paradigm in technology and communication that has started the Computer Revolution, an overhaul in technology comparable to the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century in scale and significance.

It is hoped that, with this new paradigm, that everyone will eventually come to a level of mutual understanding and interdependency that will finally secure the world from ever coming into conflict or hatred ever again.

Additionally, as of 2019, almost every single country in the world is part of the United Nations, officially safeguarding this brand new paradigm of world peace, humility and mutual respect.

The world of today is dominated by the dual unipolarity of the Internationale and League of Nations, lead by the UNASSR and South Columbia respectively.

South Columbia represents society of Liberal Democracy, maintaining a separation between economy and government, however with a democratic multi-party system securing democracy universally within society.

The economy is still technically under the semi-authoritarian system of private ownership, however the system in practice is much more democratic than before, with trade unions and worker's rights laws, as well as trust busting laws, securing a high level of autonomy for workers under businesses, as well as a non-monopolized market economy where everyone has a legitimate chance to succeed.

Liberal Democracy is also more socially liberal, with cosmopolitan society dominant. Culture isn't dominated by ideology or nation, but rather by freely flexible and socially libertarian individualist sub-cultures and one's own personality by itself, with nationalism or ideological society generally ostracized as oppressive and cult-like.

The UNASSR represents society of Syndicalism, maintaining a unification of economy and government within the democratic system of popular ownership of the economy as the definitively successful model of socialism.

The economy operates under the most democratic organization of economy realistically possible, with trade unions and communes directly assuming the mantel of economic authority under a non-governmental and public system of ownership. Private ownership is allowed, but only on an individual merchant scale, with private ownership of a business criminalized as authoritarian. Central government still exists, however it only exists as a representative unifying body for the wider population.

Syndicalist Socialism is also more socially conservative, as unlike South Columbia there was never a civil rights conflict to produce such a strong disillusionment against nationalism. Although far better than how it initially started off and decisively anti-fascist, traditional social norms and socially conservative policy still reigns dominantly, and areas of socialism like the Red Intermanium, Socialist Arabia and South China still even adhere to segregation against women and nationalist-motivated restrictions on immigration.

This being said, however, there is major hope that the issues of both sides will be resolved, as the Internet and free travel have made the two polarities of the Internationale and LoN much more unified than before.

Many anticipate the formation of something known as the Commonwealth of Liberty, a hypothetical alliance in which the liberal democracy of the LoN and the syndicalism of the Internationale unite together in a single system that resolves the issues and needs of both sides.

This being said, the world obviously isn't perfect still, as there are mainly 4 points of conflict in the world:

1.) Russia and the Brotherhood of Axis are today the only autocratic faction of the Cold War that has survived into the 3rd millenium. Though much less controlling and brutal than before, democracy is still forbidden and ostracized, and the government in Moscow and its sattelites still maintain heavy oppression and censorship of society in general.

However, there is a major hope that this bloc will collapse, as the Computer Revolution has made it extremely difficult for autocratic theocracy to be able to maintain its authority over society.

Depending on what happens, we can either see this bloc collapse and its members democratize, removing the only major threat to world peace and prosperity still surviving, or we can see Russia restart the Cold War in an act of self-preservation, though judging by the circumstances the former is much more likely.

2.) North Spain today is the only surviving remnant of totalitarianism in the modern world. Rather than adopting the same reforms that Angela Merkel put in place, the militaristic oligarchy in Nationalist Spain has managed to maintain its control over its lands by brute force and social cultism.

To this day, North Spain is isolated from the rest of the world and it still maintains the old systems of total regime control over society, effectively a living relic of the past as the country is still locked in the 1970s societally.

However, the regime's hold onto power has become increasingly weaker without the aid from Germany, only barely surviving thanks to limited support from Russian oligarchs. Famine is the norm, the military is frail and bloated, and a brand new level of domestic opposition has arisen thanks to the Computer Revolution and the rise of international travel.

It's astonashing that the regime has survived this long, though nobody today expects this to last for much longer.

3.) The Second Qing Dynasty in China, rather than adopting a democracy, is instead an authoritarian monarchy, ruled by Emperor Xi Jinping.

Although pacifist for now, Xi has expressed unsettling sentiments of wanting to reunite China under his rule, seeking to restore the former Imperial-era glory of the nation with a subtle but implied ideology of Han nationalism underpinning his aims.

Hopefully, the rise of the internet and the rest of the Zhongguo Alluiance will handicap this wannabe Kaiser from realizing his goals.

4.) Central Africa today is a wildcard.

On one hand, the country is truly something astonashing, being an absolute titan on the world stage. The country today has a population of 1.5 billion people, and it has successfully elevated itself to the world's 4th largest economy despite its troubled and violent past, adopting a culture of stoicism and defiance against unfair odds.

However, the country is also extremely divided internally, with all sorts of different causes and ideals permeating in society. For now, the focus on recovering from colonialism has largely buried these conflicts from becoming relevant, but it's uncertain whether this will remain so once the country is fully healed from colonialism.

All that being said, however, things are getting better now. No superpower as of now has any interest in conflict whatsoever, as even the authoritarian regimes of the world aren't strong or motivated enough for such a thing.

The youth of today also have increasingly less interest in war and/or politics at all, simply wanting a life of freedom, and even the older generations are slowly starting to calm down and put their old prejudices and biases in the past.

The post-historical world is coming, and everything is finally going to be okay...